Post Box 322.
Telegram "Chronicle"

Registered No. B. 4668
Telephone No. 22037.

The Bombay Chronicle

WEEKLY

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PHEROZESHAH MEHTA

Editor
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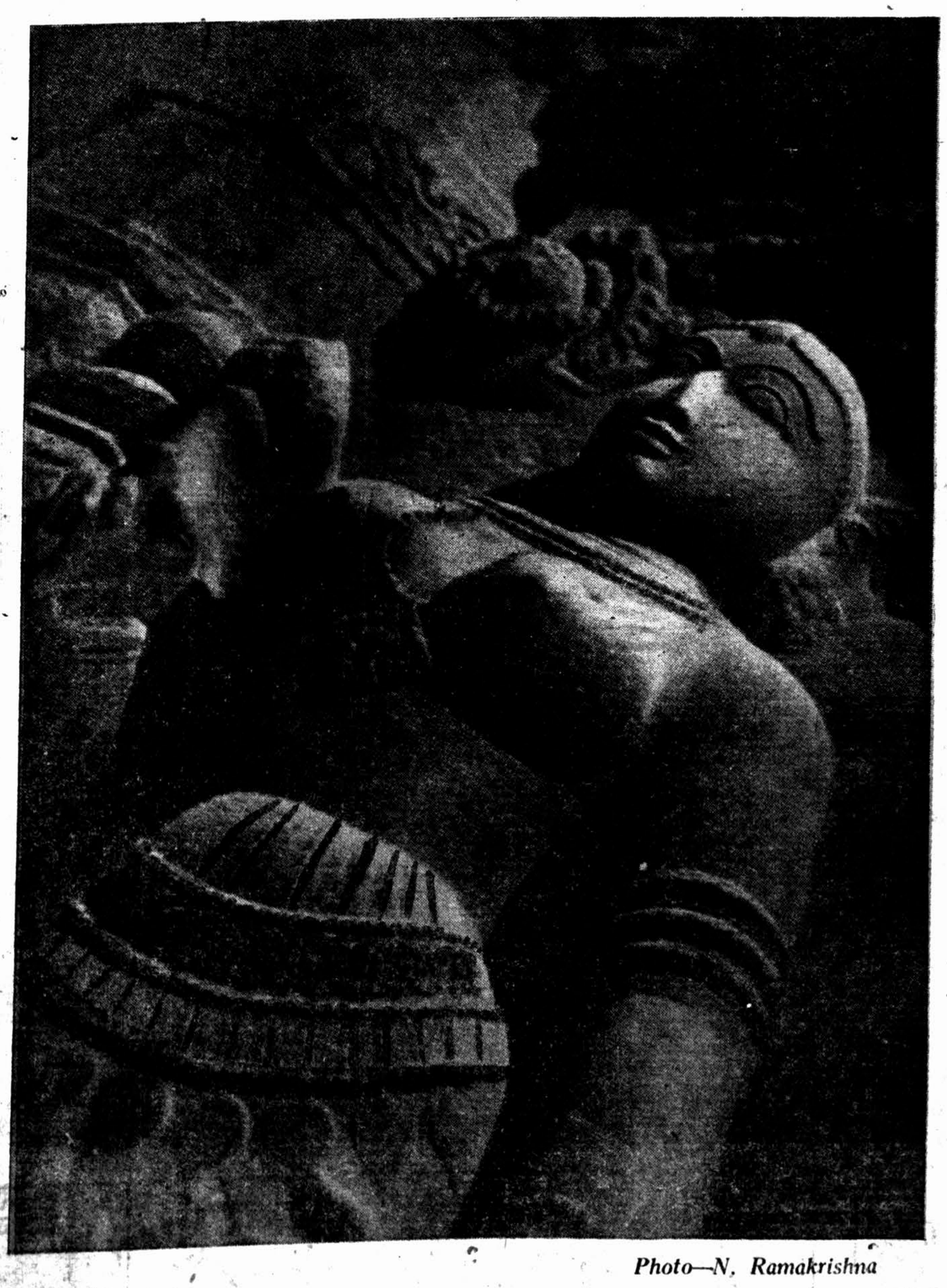
VOL. VI NO. 46 BOMBAY: SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 23, 1947 PRICE FOUR ANNAS

Song In Stone



Photo—N. Ramakrishna

Russia Will Be Ready For War In 1952!

(See Page 3)

A Spy Story

The Case Of The Walking Stick

By A. E. Dixon

After the Jacob Moviski episode in Burma, and the capturing of the two Japanese Spies, I was sent by Air to England. I was completely disguised and went under a false name. After a short rest and another change of personality I was sent off to Alexandria.

Outwardly I was a member of the staff of the British Embassy sent to replace a man who was on sick leave

On reporting to my Chief I was given letters of introduction to many important people, two of whom were in our Secret Service and had been privately informed to place themselves at my disposal.

I was informed by my Chief that there was a gang of Enemy Agents at work who were apparently obtaining information of our Troop and Convoy movements in some mysterious manner. This gang had to be laid by the heels at all costs. We had, I was further told, already lost two of our Secret Service men and just before my arrival a despatch carrier had been shot and robbed.

The two men who were deputed to help me were, No. 39, Mr. Brown, who was a reporter on the staff of one of the leading Newspapers and No. 57, Mr. Smith, who was a head clerk in a big business concern.

I See My Helpers

After being introduced to a few other people, I looked up Brown and Smith and arranged how we were to convey information to each other secretly. It was decided that Brown, if necessary, could pass on any information to Smith who would pass it on to me and vice versa, so that we three would not have to meet each other too often.

Here I must say that Brown was a very clever man who had travelled a great deal and spoke several languages. He had invented a "self defence" weapon in the form of a fountain pen. This was a "secret weapon" and had to be used only in great emergency. He gave me one of these 'pens' and explained how it worked. Later on I will tell you how this "secret weapon" saved my life.

As mentioned earlier, one of our Agents carrying secret despatches had been shot and robbed. The police had not been able to trace the murderers. Shortly after my arrival another despatch carrier was killed and robbed.

As a friend of Brown, the newspaper man, I had an opportunity of viewing the body and being present at the inquest. The wound was a bullet wound alright, but the Specialist in these matters was unable to say what type of gun or revolver had been used. Inhis opinion it was some sort of explosive bullet, at the hole though small at the point of entry was very large at the other side, practically half his head had been blown off. This wound, he said, was not made by the usual flat nosed or Dum-Dum bullet.

Brown informed me that the previous case had a similar bullet wound. So far this was the only clue available. in my opinion it was an important clue as it meant that we had most probably to look out for some new type of fun or revolver.

We three held a conference that night and it was decided that all groups of doubtful characters had to be watched and their movements reported to me. This was a big order but Brown, in his capacity of news reporter, was able to gain entry to all restaurants and cafes without raising suspicions and it was not long before he came round with the news that he had spotted a few very suspicious looking chaps who were in the habit of meeting every night at the "Cafe Royal".

At The "Cafe Royal"

I went along with Brown to the Cafe Royal that night. We selected a table behind some palm trees so that we could keep an eye on the entrance without being seen ourselves. Brown pointed out the men he had seen before. They had come in singly but all now sat at a table at the other side of the room.

We decided that they ought to be carefully watched and trailed to their 'hide out'.

I sent Brown to the Police Station to see if he could obtain any information from them about these men. The police, apparently had nothing against these people, but promised to put one of their best plain-clothes men on the job of watching them. They said they would report anything suspicious found out.

Two days later the body of this C.I.D. man was found in a dark alley with the side of his face blown away.

Here was the proof I was looking for. The Enemy had made a bad slip. These men were definitely connected in some way with the death of the two despatch carriers. I now took on the job of watching their movements myself. I knew it would be very risky, but in the Secret Service all life is a continual risk.

It was not long before I discovered their 'hide out'. I had naturally to further disguise myself as an out and out 'down at heel' to get this information and still keep 'all in one piece'.

There were four men in this gang, who appeared to be Refugees. There was also a fifth man who was more refined and well-to-do, who was evidently the head and brains of this gang. One of the four used to meet him once in the way, but never in the same place, in order to receive instructions I presumed.

This head of the gang appeared to be an old man who always carried a walking stick, a thick Malacca cane with a large gold top.

After making these discoveries I decided to keep a close watch on No. 1, as I shall now call this head of gang.

He was staying at one of the large expensive Hotels. So I engaged a room in the same Hotel as close to his as possible but on the opposite side of the corridor, from where I could keep an eye on his room without attracting attention.

After dinner one night, I managed to get into conversation with him and gradually brought the subject round to wireless. He professed to be an authority on wireless construction. I then said, "in that case, Mr. Buzdon, (for that was the name he gave me) you will perhaps like to know that I also am very interested in wireless. I have made a new valve which can do the work of four valves, in fact only two valves are all that is required to get any station in the world, thus reducing the size of the set to about a quarter of what it usually is.

He was now quite eager to hear more about this new valve of mine, so I asked him to come up to my room, where I said I would show him the valve and explain how it worked.

We then made a move towards the lift as my room was on the second floor. All the time he had been at dinner he had his walking stick between his knees under the table. In fact I had noticed that he never parted from it. He apparently had to use it for support while walking as he appeared to be very old and feeble.

In My Room

I was very anxious to lay my hands on this stick. I kept up a running commentary on the advantages of my valve till we reached my room. I then gave him a chair in front of a small table saying, "Please make yourself comfortable, Mr. Buzdon, and I will show you my new valve!!

I went to the cupboard and opening a small drawer took out a valve which I had prepared specially for this demonstration.

Handing him the valve I said, "I am afraid you will not be able to see the filaments very clearly, please use this magnifying glass."

He took the valve in one hand and to take the magnifying glass he had to put his precious walking stick down on the table in front of him as I had expected.

While his attention was all directed on the valve which he was carefully examining, I casually lifted his stick and moved it to the further side of the table as if to get it out of the way.

I did not show any curiosity over his stick, but I had discovered what I wanted to know. This was no ordinary walking stick, in fact it weighed like lead.

I now took out my fountain pen (secret weapon) and said, "I will give you a rough sketch of the inside of the valve". I removed the cap of the pen and moved to the opposite side of the table apparently in search of a piece of paper on which to draw the sketch. All this took only a few seconds during which I had my eye on the old man.

I was right in being prepared, he had evidently read something in my face that told him that I had discovered his secret. His right hand went quickly towards his left arm pit under his coat from which he intended drawing his automatic.

My Secret Weapon

As quick as lightening I pressed the end of my pen pointing in his direction at point blank range across the narrow table.

Before he had time to draw his gun a small dart shot out of my pen and struck him in the face. He fell back unconscious with the automatic still in his hand. Brown's "fountain pen" had saved my life.

This "secret weapon" was a very ingenious invention. Outwardly it looked just like an ordinary fountain pen, but in the place of ink it had a powerful spring which shot out a small dart from an opening under the gold nib when the end was pressed. The tip of the dart was dipped in a rare South American poison, which though not fatal, was guaranteed to put anyone to 'sleep' on the spot for at least an hour.

This was a very useful weapon at very close quarters as it was so cunningly disguised that it could be used before any suspicion was aroused.

My quick brain warned me that my life was in danger and so I had it ready in my hand with the cap off. I used it only when I saw Buzdon attempt to draw a gun.

I now rang for the Police and an Ambulance. Before the police arrived I bound his wrists together and removed such papers as were likely to be of use to me.

I then examined the walking stick. It was really a gun capable of firing one shell at a time. The trigger and mechanism, which included a small folding skeleton hand grip, were exposed on removing the gold cap which was screwed on and came off quite easily. The gun I found was loaded and ready for action.

There was no doubt about it. This was the gun which had been used to kill the two despatch carriers and the C.I.D. man.

I later obtained much useful information from Buzdon's room, including a box of ammunition for the walking stick gun. He was not really such an old man as he appeared to be, this was only part of his disguise. He was later identified as an Enemy Agent and was shot after the usual trial.

The Gang At Bay

After Buzdon had been removed to the Police station I led a well armed 'flying squad' to the house where the gang used to live. It was now about 1 A.M. and we found the house in complete darkness. I placed my men behind the high garden wall on all sides as I expected to encounter a stiff resistence.

The garden gate was closed and locked so I asked one of the police men to climb over the gate and knock on the front door. No sooner had he climbed up when an alarm went off somewhere inside the house. I called the police man back and told him to take cover.

Someone started firing from one of the upper story windows. After asking them to surrender we returned their fire. Two of our police men received slight wounds, this was due to their over-eagerness as they had exposed themselves in order to get a good return shot. The seige lasted throughout the night. Luckily they had no bombs or hand grenades.

It was now almost dawn. I had been watching one of the windows on my side through which most of the shots were coming. By being quick in replying to the next shot I managed to hit one of the gang as my shot brought out an awful yell of rage from within.

Next morning we asked them to surrender and come out one by one with their hands above their heads. Only two of them came out. The other two were badly wounded, and one of these died a few days later. The remaining three stood their trial in due course and were sentenced to long terms or imprisonment.

This was the end of that gang of spies.

"I came through the last war without a scratch".

"You evidently preferred the quiet type".

"I don't know what's the matter with Herbert. He hasn't been the same since I left him out in the rain".

"Yus! Although they hit ol' Bill on the 'ead with a bar of iron they didn't manage to pinch anything".

"Ow was that?"

"They woke 'im up!"

He: "Will you marry me darling?"

She: "Hadn't you better ask father first?"

He: "He's already asked me".

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Russia Will Be Ready For War In 1952!

THE tense problem of the atomic bomb naturally is bothering the Soviet High Command. Russia has the knowledge—but she has not yet brought manufacture of the bomb to an industrial level. Already, however, the Soviet Union has begun to build the first three plants for the production of A-bombs. They are in Eastern Siberia and will be ready to begin turning out bombs in some 12 to 18 months.

Meanwhile the Rusians are feverishly erecting what they call "barrages against atomic radar.' The Soviet General Staff claims that at U.S. bases near the frontiers of the Soviet Union, the Americans are already operating instruments which would permit them to detect the location of atomic piles.

Certain explosions are apparently inevitable in the production of atomic bombs. The location of any such plant, therefore, could be checked by triangulation if these explosions were recorded from at least three different points, even if the recording instruments were located at a considerable distance from the plant.

Barrages against this "atomic radar" which would jumble recordings of explosions are said to be in operation already at seven points in the Soviet Union

Security Screen

Of equal, if not greater concern to the Soviet General Staff, however, is their belief, that the Americans have found a means of denaturng gasoline or rendering it useless by atomic bombing when the oil fields are located near the sea—which is the case with most Soviet oil fields, particularly those around Baku. If the Baku deposits were rendered useless by A-bombing of the sea nearby, there would be no three-dimensional warfare, for this, of course involves tremendous consumption of gasoline.

Aware of this danger, the Soviet General Staff has begun a major undertaking on the Caspian shores; they are erecting a gigantic metal screen, something like an enormous Faraday Cage, which would prevent the radioactive effect of the bomb reaching the oil.

If they are not yet as far advanced as they might wish in the manufacture of A-bombs, the Russians are well ahead in the field of V-bombs. They have concentrated particularly on very long range attack by such self-propelled pilotless aerial weapons, and it is reported that particularly satisfactory results have been obtained at an experimental station in Siberia near the Kamchatka Peninsula. Over distances of 900 to 13,000 miles, they can now concentrate their aim to within three to six miles of the target. Such slight deviation would certainly permit the utmost success in bombarding great industrial centres

Feverish Intensity

Naturally close secrecy is maintained regarding the technical details of these experiments, also as concerns subsequent improvements. It is known, however, that some of the prototypes have been fitted with gyroscopic stabilizers to increase the accuracy of aim

Whether it is a matter of the A-bomb or the V-bomb, all details of three dimensional warfare are being studied and worked out with feverish intensity in Russia to-day. The Soviet High Command realizes that the longer war can be averted, the better their chances of winning. The Kremlin therefore is doing its best—within relative limits to stave off war

The principles on which warfare is contemplated, indeed, require that the adversary be enfeebled socially and economically before three-dimensional warfare can have the full anticipated effect. And the Soviet leaders are convinced that the capitalist world is running to its doom, that a most serious crisis threatens the United States and that the British Empire is truly breaking up

They feel that it is worth almost any effort to wait until the crisis should have attained a peak. This, they believe, will be around 1952—or precisely when their preparations for war will be complete.

The Soviet leaders are nonetheless resolved to maintain a stiffening diplomacy. This is not only necessary for economic reasons but also for psychological reasons. They are aware that the enemy can just as easily put into practice the three-dimensional warfare they envisage—with airborne landings in the interior and fabricated civil war—and perhaps before they can. Nevertheless they believe that given opportunity they are masters at this "political war."

Decisive Theatre Of War

But they are keeping a firm hand on the nations currently within the iron curtain, in order to eliminate for once and for all any opposition such as might eventually impede their plans. They do not feel that these political tactics involve any danger of armed conflict in the near future. There is, therefore, little chance that they will change their methods.

The situation is entirely different, however, in those areas this premeditated "stiffening" might involve war—on the Iranian frontier for example. The Kremlin can at times be very cautious, and the oil of Iran is of sufficient importance to the world generally as to serve as a pretext for war.

Nevertheless, while hedging against war, the Russian leaders have already established their plan for war if it cannot be averted. One primary conviction dominates all the planning of the Red Army General Staff: That the decisive theatre of military operations will eventually be the Far East.

The essential problem, therefore, is to anticipate and plan toward rapid concentration in this theatre of the best available forces.

Three Phases

As the Soviet General Staff sees it, world war III against the western powers will fall into three major phases. Rapid occupation of western Europe is the key to the first. This can be accomplished they feel, simply by using those troops now available to them in the peacetime of nucleus army. It should not take longer than three weeks, even alowing for local difficulties of terrain and resistance by some national armies or Anglo-American occupation forces.

The second phase of the operation would involve a fast offensive against the Iberian peninsula and penetration across the Mediterranean into North Africa, at the same time engaging a powerful attack through Iran, Iraq and Syria aiming at the Suez Canal.

The Russians do not anticipate much trouble in getting through Spain or neutralizing and overrunning Gibraltar from the back door. Airborne Soviet forces would be reinforced by Spanish Republicans, and Franco's own unpopularity in Spain would ensure that there would be few guerrilla attacks by last-ditch Spaniards on what would promptly become a rear supply route to Africa.

The distance objective of this Russian drive would be Dakar whence South America could be threatened directly.

Contrary to all rumours, the Russians have no intention of attacking Turkey during their move against the Suex Canal. They are sure that Turkey will remain neutral if it is not itself attacked.

Two Zones

The second phase of the war, the Red Army Generals reckon can be brought to a successful end within three months. The Mediterranean would be neutralized by then, and the Soviets would only have to cover their European flanks against assault from the British Isles before embarking on the third phase. One hundred divisions or so are considered enough for this rearguard, of which some 50 would be composed of Bulgars, Yugoslavs and Czechoslovaks.

All the best Russian forces could then be directed toward the Far East where the definitive struggle would begin, in China. The Soviet Union would then have at least 300 divisions available further reinforced by the Chinese Armies. The war on in Asia could be brought to an end within two years, according to Soviet estimates.

And once China was conquered, a compromise peace would be offered to the United States, based on a split of the world into two zones; Europe (except Britain), the Near and Middle East, North Africa and China to the Russians; the Indies, Indo-China, Indonesia, South America, Britain and her colonies and Japan under American influence.

The Russians are not, however, overlooking the enormous difficulties they will face before they can bring about their gigantic plan—if they should have to fight to bring it about.

Their main concern is not the atomic bomb. Dispersal of Russian industry through the great spaces of the Soviet Union puts them in a position to scorn this weapon. Furthermore, if the Soviet Union manages to produce atomic bombs on an industrial scale in time, they feel that a stalemate may develop similar to the avoidance of poison gas by either side during the last war

Main Anxiety—Oil!

The Soviet General staff's only real concern is the possibility that they might, one day, run out of gasoline. Indeed they have been discussing whether they have supplies available to carry through successfully even the first two preparatory stages.

It is almost certain that the United States will manage to limit seriously the productivity of the Baku oil fields and those of other Russian-controlled areas (such as Rumania) if not to destroy them completely. The three weeks the Russians are giving themselves for the conquest of western Europe should be enough to permit the effective United States bombardment of these crucial weaknesses.

The effect would be even more tragic if, before they had successfully completed the second phase they should run out of gasoline. America would then take the initiative in the three-diemensional warfare and Russia would find itself fighting on numerous fronts—in China, the Near and Middle East, in Europe, near the Spanish frontier and in Europe across the Channel and North sea from England.

The Russians feel sure of their shattering superiority in human "gun fodder" and believe that their commanders are superior to America's. But the question of gasoline remains the primary pre-occupation of the Soviet General Staff.

And it is for that reason, more than for any other, that Soviet Russia anticipates an eventual conflict with the greatest apprehension. It will embark on war only in the most absolute extremity.

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BY XXX

The second of two articles on the greatest enigma of the day, by a Soviet officer believed to be the mysterious "General Chaparitze", Chief of the Red Army Intelligence in a Soviet Occupation Zone. He flea to France some months back and now has left the suburban Paris hotel where the French police hid him for a place of sater refuge, away from the M. V. D. assassins the Kremlin is reported to have sent out after him when it learned, with horror, of his escape.

MAHATMA GANDHI with Rajkumari Amrit Kaur, Mr. G. S. Bhalja, Secretary of Ministry of Information and Broadcasting (extreme right), Mr. P. C. Chaudhri, Director-General of All-India Radio (behind Gandhiji) and others at the AIR (New Delhi), from where he gave a broadcast message to refugees on Nov. 12. This was Gandhiji's second experience at the radio, the first dating back to the Round Table Conference days in London.

THE STRUGGLE AND SUFFERING OF THE I. N. A. IN GERMANY

By Habibur Rahman

The author, who was amongst the earliest associates of Netaji Bose in Berlin, pleads for an impartial investigation into the inhuman treatment meted out to the I.N.A. by the "Indian Security Unit" clamped upon Germany by the British Government. Mr. Rahman particularly appeals to the Indian Government to arrange for the speedy repatriation of his comrades-in-arms who are still left in Germany and who are suffering great hardships and privations there.

MANY versions—varied in their degree of veracity—have been published, locally or abroad, concerning the dramatic arrest of the Indians resident in National Socialist Germany, battered into abject surrender by the cumulative might of a score of Big and Small Powers.

But how many have the courage and conviction to look facts right between the eyes, and acknowledge that the disgraceful treatment meted out by the British 'victors' measured up to and even improved upon all the sadistic acts alleged to have been committed by the German Gauleiters and the black-tuniced S.S. of Herr Heinrich Himmler.

The complacent urbanity and sense of well-being of people who have never heard death whistle down on them from the blackened, angry skies, —nor the terrible apathy of a near-dead existence in concentration camps —could hardly be pierced by the arrows of naked, flaming TRUTH, for they have a tendency to look upon these factual accounts of human privations as the rather lurid products of a fevered imagination, a ribald phantasmagoria. But, like the Phoenix from the warm ashes, the immortal spirit of Truth will rise to champion the Disinherited and the Despoiled.

Plight Of Indians In Europe

When the curtain rose on the first Act of that shattering experience which we have come to know as the Second World War, we Indians who had made our homes in Germany at once realised the ambiguity of our position. Its seriousness was enhanced when we consciously set to work to consummate the liberation of our beloved Motherland from the yoke of the British. Though we knew that our lives would not be worth a moment's purchase if Germany lost the war, we never flagged in our determination to build up and organise the Azad Hind Fauj into a mighty striking force, and this activity brought down upon our heads the baleful antagonism of the British.

During my interrogation, I drove home the unwelcome argument that, ironically enough, the British themselves could be considered the originators of the I.N.A. movement, because when we Indians finally realised that our "suzerain masters" in India had made it a national policy to break all promises and pacts for granting 'Swaraj', we were obliged to muster force to seek our independence on the battlefields of Europe and Asia.

The Indians in Germany learnt the lesson of German efficiency and thorough preparation, and systematically organised the programme of liberation,—the formation of the Azad Hind Radio, the publication of the Azad Hind Journal, and the enlightened propagation of sympathetic views on Indian aspirations in the European Press. In four years of unremitting toil, we showed a wondering world what Indians, given initiative and opportunity, can achieve in revivifying a whole nation sunk in lethargy and torpor.

Most Dangerous Enemies

The British made a point of singling us out as their most dangerous enemies, and when they occupied Germany, they constituted the Indian Security Unit to hunt down all Indians residing in Germany during the war. The I.S.U. was composed of Indian Secret Service agents with evil reputations, headed by an Englishman, Col. De Gale, whose notoriety went back to the days when he was an officer in the Indian Police, and his adjutant and second-in-command was the infamous Captain Warren. Among others who aided and abetted in this man-hunt directed against the pioneers of the Azad Hind movement were many Indians, chiefly Capt. Norang Singh Benz, who is well-known in political circles in India, especially in the Punjab.

The Unit had the assistance of their 'contacts' and 'spies' planted among the Germans at the height of the war. It was an impossible task to root out all of these British secret agents owing to the immense ramifications of our Movement and the thousands involved in it. There was, for instance, Von Troot zu Sulzen working in the German Foreign Office in charge of the Indian Section who was in the pay of the British. He was shot by the Germans on 20th July 1944. He was primarily responsible for the many difficulties which beset Netaji in his task, and his younger brother, who was in our Fauj in France deserted to the British, giving them vital information about the movements of the Legion, thereby placing the lives of his comrades in dire peril.

Mass Arrests

The Indian Security Unit, after the occupation, set into motion its machinery for the mass-arrest of all Indians —a country-wide operation spread over many provincial and extra-territorial areas. When those who were taken into custody refused to reveal the whereabouts of their colleagues and comrades, bodily and mental tortures were inflicted on them by their captors in order to extract information. Some unfortunates crumbled before the pressure and stress of mind and body to which they were subjected, and were compelled to furnish all details of the Azad Hind movement.

The livid hatred shown by the Britishers towards us is evident in the statements made by De Gale and Warren that if they wielded unfettered power over our lives, they would have us shot out of hand. This hatred was the mainspring behind all their acts of confiscation by which they reduced us to a state of penury. Col. Watson fleeced many Indian patriots including Dr. Kirpa Ram Dhawan, and Capt. Warren took the belongings of A. C. N. Nambiar, N. Ganpuley, Bahaduri and many others.

Even my wife Mrs. Ursula Rahman and myself did not escape his attentions, and Capt. Norang Sing Benz 'requisitioned' the property of Dr. Abdul Hamid, and retained for himself my gold watch and other valuables as a 'memento'! In the first flush of victory, I was under the impression that the Allies, especially the British, had proved in action the strength and coherence of democratic ideals and unmasked the meaningless harshness of dictatorial methods. But I was soon sadly disillusioned when I saw with disbelieving eyes the methodical ruthlessness with which they set about confiscating everything.

Indian Security Unit

Few will deny that the Azad Hind movement, organised by Netaji in Europe played an important and integral part in the Indian struggle for Independence, and at the time of elections to the Interim Government, many politicians vociferously voiced their approval of the I.N.A. and looked upon those who participated in the Azad Hind Fauj as national heroes and self-less patriots. But, unaccountably, probably due to the subtle insinuations of die-hard elements working like moles behind the scenes, this benign attitude underwent a transformation, stultified into a frozen indifference. Now, no one who matters in the political life of our country endeavours to make a sustained effort to glean and garner documentary evidence and authentic historical material of the Azad Hind Movement in Europe, so that some historian of the future can build up an objective and dispassionate record of the Movement for generations to come.

Although some top leaders like Pandit Nehru and Sardar Baldev Singh have expressed interest in these problems, what is needed is an official enquiry by the National Government into the allegations made by those who suffered at the hands of the I.S.U. so that justice and restitution may be granted to the unfortunates whose only seeming crime was their willingness to serve the interests of their Mother country.

In March 1946, the Indian Security Unit was replaced by the Indian Military Mission, ostensibly for promoting the welfare of the Indians in Europe, but nothing worthwhile was achieved, because appointments to the I.M.M. were made by the War Office in London and the Secretary of State for India from among anti-Indian elements. The I.M.M. personnel in the top-most cadres made a speciality of living off the land in lavish style, and gave an impression of doing some solid work by constantly travelling about in commandeered trains and specially charted planes on "A" Priority passes.

Major Warren, to take an instance, would suddenly take it into his head to rush off to Holland. On another day, he would decide that London wanted to see him, and he would hop into a courier-plane for a trip to England. Major Clarke made frequent journies with his fiance between Hamburg and Berlin in a sleeping-car! Major-General D. Stuart represented British vested interests in India at the Paris Peace Conference,—a problematic honour! All officials connected with the I.M.M. confiscated the furnished flats of Indian nationals, and when Major Warren wanted to occuy Dr. Banerji's Berlin flat, he gave orders for the doctor's wife and child to be summarily ejected from the flat, bag and baggage.

Indians Humiliated And Terrorised

The Indian Nationals—nearly 4,000 in number—were not merely stripped of their belongings, but were subjected to the humiliation of being sent to detention camps, where they were placed in solitary confinement and were harassed by crass officials. For breakfast, they had a slice of stale black bread and a cup of some brew which for some reason was called "coffee"—it was just brackish, warm water with no sugar or coffee inside. A plate of thin vegetable soup at lunch was followed at dinner-time by another round of black bread, which tasted like saw-dust in the mouth.

Conditions were worse in the bitter winter, for we had only wooden planks to serve as beds, and two thin coarse blankets to keep the piercing chill out of our bones. Correspondence with inmates or outsiders without the express permission of the Camp Commandant was 'verboten', and no newspapers were permitted to be circulated in the camp. We had the added agony of being in the dark concerning the fate of our loved ones since no visits from relatives or friends were tolerated.

After our release, conditions were, if anything, more intolerable than before, for we were now subjected to the withering, insidious disapproval of the authorities who never left us in peace. The I.M.M. officials had given an undertaking that after our "interrogation" (a more apt expression would be "third degree"), all our confiscated articles would be returned to us.

But despite repeated representations on my part, Major Warren refused to restore to me my valuable "Contax" camera among other precious goods of value. Against the omniscient word of an Englishman, there could be no chance for restitution and justice in the case of an Indian like you and me! We were called liars and ingrates for the pains we took to demand what was our own. The Head of the Mission, Major General D. Stuart, always took up cudgels on behalf of his lieutenants and henchmen

Wanted An Impartial Inquiry

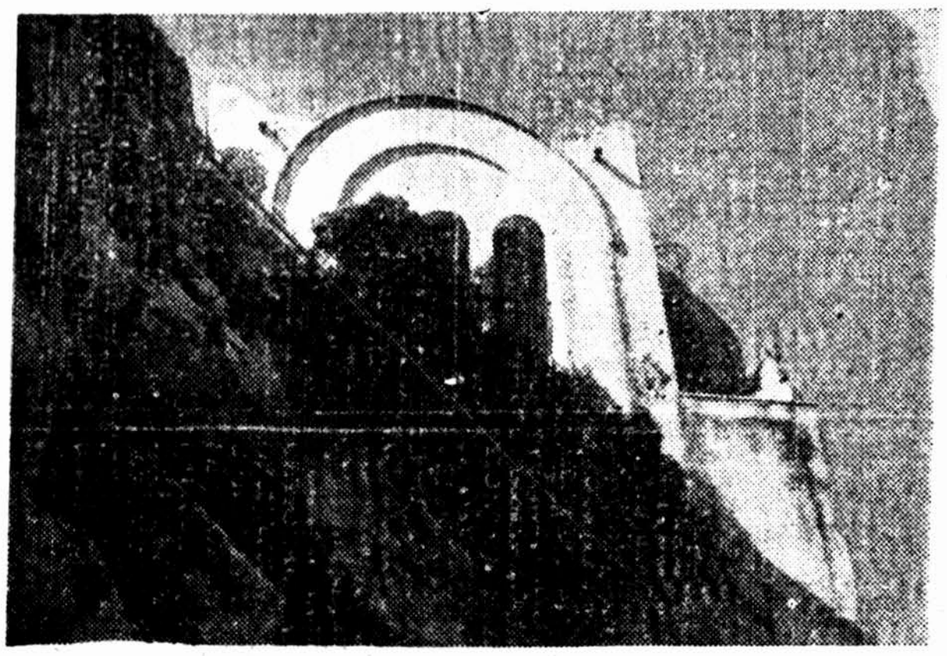
It has come as a matter of regret that the Indian National Government has not implemented to any appreciable degree its protestations that it would look into the matter and institute rigorous enquiries of the arrested Indians in Germany who suffered the indignity and humiliation of being despoiled and stripped at the hands of Englishmen.

Let there be an impartial enquiry and fact finding commission to investigate the grievances of those Indians in Germany who, ironically enough, have received short shrift not only at the hands of the Britishers, but also from their own countrymen, who extend to them a lot of lip-sympathy without achieving an iota of constructive good. The India of today—born on 15th August, 1947—will surely carry out the will of her loyal subjects and set up a tribunal to look into matters affecting the welfare and rescue of those who are still stranded in Germany.

The I.M.M. must be completely Indianised now that India is an independent sovereign Nation, holding its mandate of power from the will of the people. I appeal to those who control the destinies of the teeming millions: Do not fail us now, when the need is great. The hour for restoration of the rights of the common man has struck. Let the National Government abide by its solemn oath on which it assumed power—to safeguard and maintain individual freedom and demand compensation from our former 'masters' who perpetrated acts of great wrong and injustice. Let there be a full enquiry into conditions in Germany and let free Nationalist India be adequately represented on the Control Commission in Berlin. The rot which has set in the affairs of the country must be stemmed by energetic action. Great India cannot fail to live up to her destiny.

An Appeal To Pandit Nehru

I specially beseach Pandit Nehru, as the Minister most closely concerned in the matter, to open immediately diplomatic arrangements for the issue of passports and visas to the stranded ones in Germany—my wife, in particular, and among others, Dr. Madan, Mr. Sharma, Dr. Ahuja and Dr. Dhawan. Will these men and women who struck a blow at British Imperialism be forgotten and allowed to perish with scarce a thought? Surely that would be repudiation of all the sacrifice and toil of the past so many decades in the cause of Indian Independence which has now fructified. Shall this dream of a great ideal—brought to the point of achievement and consummated in the birth of the two new States,—**be frittered away in inaction?**



THE VILLA OF SAN MICHELE. Perched on the steep hill of Anacapri, this is the strange villa on the romantic isle of Capri that inspired Munthe's book, which in turn inspired millions of readers in 40 countries to share the author's "dream-come-true".

By E. Michael Salzer

Axel Munthe, who was 90 this October, now lives far from the villa of San Michele on the island of Capri, which his book made famous throughout the world. Almost blind, very ill and tired, he lives in a small room in the Royal Palace at Stockholm.

For many years he was personal physician to King Gustav of Sweden Now he frequently asks his royal friend how he keeps so healthy at 89. "I am only 90 and can hardly bear it," he told Michel Salzer in this interview. But the author of "The Story of San Michele" writes on, and his current work is to be called "The Tragedy of Old Age".

He Still Longs For San Michele

"The Story of San Michele" has become the best seller of this century.

In the last 25 years it has been read by millions in 40 different countries. It has just been translated into Arabic and Afrikaans, making the total translations 41. To millions this book—partly autobiography, partly fiction—has become an inspiration. Few have read it without having wished to share the author's "dream-come-true" of the strange villa of San Michele on the romantic island of Capri.

Axel Munthe, Swedish physician, philosopher and author, who built the house with his own hands and told the fascinating story of his life and work, was 90 years old this October. He lives, lonely and quietly in a small room of the Royal Palace of Stockholm. On his door is a visiting card showing two addresses: "St. James Club, London and San Michele, Capri, Anacapri". It is eight years since he last saw London, five since he sat for the last time under the pergola of San Michele.

"I am very ill and very tired", he sighed, "I can hardly breathe, and my eyes are almost blind. I am very old, you must forgive me, if I cannot entertain you....."

His stubble-bearded chin sank on his chest. He breathed heavily and made another move to get up from his wheel-chair. "I am writing another book, 'The Tragedy of Old Age'", he said. "I wish you would ask Bernard Shaw for his secret of health and strength at 91. I am only 90 and can hardly bear it".

Capri's Sun Burned His Eyes

On a small table next to his chair are a dozen spectacle cases. When he is in the mood he tries one pair of glasses after another to find one that might help him see the shapes of his surroundings.

"The glaring sun of Capri has burned my eyes", he sighed: "I played with fire all my life. I knew it would ruin me, but could not help it. San Michele had to be".

Sitting in his wheel-chair his face turned away from the window into the semi-darkness of the bare room, he ponders over the strange adventures of his career. As a young student on holiday in the island of Capri he suddenly visualised the sunken glory of Roman palaces that lay buried under the rubble of Anacapri, and resolved to come back one day to unearth them.

NEXT-DOOR SMILE. This is the little shop next to the villa of San Michele. Thousands of people buy souvenirs of their visit there every year. Axel Munthe remembers; "The glaring sun of Capri has burned my eyes". But he adds, as he thinks of the house he built with his own hands: "I would like to see it once more, just once more smell the wind that caresses the olive trees".

His experiments with hypnosis, his brilliant diagnosis and successful work in Paris made him famous and fashionable.

While on holiday in Lapland he suddenly learned of the cholera epidemic that was sweeping Naples. He rushed back to civilisation to wrestle with death in the dying city. His work done, he found himself once more on Capri. He brought the land on which San Michele was to be, went back to Paris to make more money and returned to Capri with every penny he could muster. Out of rubble appeared the ruins of the palaces of the Emperor Tiberius.

Once more a catastrophe interrupted his holidays, the earthquake of Messina. He rushed there to help. Again he needed more money for San Michele. He settled in Rome became fashionable once more.

"It was Wonderful"

In his sixties he found himself rapidly losing his eyesight and he half dictated, half wrote his memoirs in English, which by then had become his second language. San Michele, the white villa on Capri, became a museum. Thousands made the pilgrimage to the house that had become the dream-house of millions.

Tears roll down his stubbled cheeks as Munthe recalls some of the highlights of his life. Not tears of regret.

"It was wonderful, every moment of it", he said in a broken voice, "but now I cannot sleep any longer. I am racked by pain and the body refuses to obey....."

A doctor, who had helped thousands to regain health and find restful sleep, helpless in the throes of old age. But even now that the vision of death, his great enemy throughout his life, has moved into focus, he refuses to be intimidated. He eats large helpings, drinks, and smokes. On cool afternoons he goes for short walks into town to buy toys and hand them to the children in the park.

Still Feeds The Birds

Most of the roalties of his book go to various charities. He sends parcels of tobacco to the old people in Lapland, subsidises a home for impoverished gentlewomen, and spends thousands on food for the birds that remain in Sweden throughout the winter.

Now and then he crosses the long corridors to the Royal apartments to visit his friend King Gustav. And he consults the 89-year-old monarch and former patient as to his secrets of healthy old age.

"I would like to see San Michele once more," Munthe told me, "just once more smell the wind that caresses the olive trees and feel the warmth of the evening sun...."

Such moments of reminiscence seem to infuse new strength into his weakened limbs. Suddenly he gets up unaided and walks towards the window. His voice once more betrys some of the old power.

"I will see San Michele again," he thunders. Then he sinks back into his chair and contemplates the zebra shadows which the shutters throw on the walls. He is 90 now and his doctors require him to rest. But I would not be surprised if one of these fine days we hear of the return of Axel Munthe to the villa of San Michele, if only to write the epilogue to a life that inspired hundreds of thousands with the credo of the almighty power of will and fate.

WHERE ONCE HE COULD SEE. "My eyes are almost blind", Dr. Axel Munthe tells Salzer. Here, near San Michele is the tower of Materita where he lived after his sight failed and to withdraw from the intense sun on the hillside.

A Monument For A Left Leg!

In one of his labour-day speeches, President Rossevelt exclaimed: "A few appeasers and Nazi sympathizers do in fact ask me to become a modern Benedict Arnold and betray all I hold dear.' . . . . . .

All the accumulated baseness of a Quisling, a Degrelle or a Laval is, for the Americans, expressed in the person of Benedict Arnold, one of the generals upon whom Washington relied most. Arnold cunningly obtained from his chief the command of West Point, the key-fortress, whose loss would have meant final defeat for the Continental Army.

The cause of Independence would have been lost for generations. He established secret communications with the British, to whom he promised to hand over West Point. Arnold gave the plans of the fortress to Major Andre, whom the British sent over at his request. The British were to study the plans and fix the time of an attack in the course of which Arnold was to hand over the key to victory to the British.

Most Amazing Incident

The scheme failed through one of the most amazing accidents in history. Major Andre boastfully gave himself and his secret away to unsuspecting American partisans. Andre was arrested, searched and, the document having been found on him, condemned to detach and shot. Arnold himself escaped by riding over to the British lines. Eventually he was brought to safety in England.

In one respect, however, Benedict Arnold was far above our modern fauna of traitors. He possessed admirable military virtues.

Before turning traitor he had served his people and its leader, Washington, as no other soldier did. His march to Canada won him everlasting fame. He won for America the first, though not decisive, Battle of Saratoga.

In the Second Battle of Saratoga, on the 7th October 1777, the jealousy and incompetence of his commander-in-Chief kept him in the background, a passive onlooker of what was obviously developing into a major disaster for the Americans.

At the decisive moment, technically guilty of mutiny, Arnold mounted a horse and rode into the enemy lines. An equally "mutinous" American brigade followed him. After a few hours of savage fighting, the "mutineers" broke through the British front and entered the fortress of Saratoga. Benedict Arnold was wounded in the left leg by what must have been one of the last shots of the battle. He was taken away unconscious and had to remain in hospital for many months. While he was lingering therein inactivity, yet able to follow the intrigues which were creeping into the ranks of the American generals, his character gave way and he decided on a course which blackened his name for ever.

For the rest of his years he lived in England, on a Government pension which nobody regarded as honourable. Peace between Britain and the people he had betrayed having at last been concluded, Americans again visited London, and, meeting an old acquaintance, Arnold asked him:

"What would they do to me if they were to catch me on American territory?"

"They would cut off your left leg and bury it with military honours. The rest of you they would send to the gallows," was the American's reply.

Curious Monument

This wise-crack is responsible for a very curious monument inconspicuously tucked away in a corner of the Battlefield of Saratoga. It looks like a modest tombstone, by which you would pass without even noticing it, were it not for the relief figure showing a booted leg surmounted by laurels. Your curiosity once aroused, you will turn for further explanation to the inscription at the back of the monument:

"Erected..... in memory of the 'most brilliant soldier' of the Continental Army, who was desperately wounded on this spot .... winning .. the Decisive Battle of the American Revolution.."

The inscription tells the whole story, except for the name of the leading actor in the great drama. Honour to whom honour is due and the "most brilliant soldier" of the American Revolution received all the honour due to his honest leg.

Not far from the modest stone stands a proud memorial tower with four niches, each dedicated to one of the four generals of the Battle of Saratoga. In three of them are placed busts of the Generals Schuyler, Gates and Morgan. The fourth is and will remain empty. There a bust of Benedict Arnold would have stood, had he been killed instead of wounded while "winning the Decisive Battle of the American Revolution."

By Hill Gilland

Law And Life

BY

"Jarvim"

Signification Of Law

A solicitor once asked a very eminent counsel, with considerable amount of hesitation, whether he would appear before an executive officer on behalf of a certain client. The counsel replied, "Given a proper docket marked with proper fees, I do not mind appearing before the Devil himself!" No matter what the tribunal may be, senior counsel will always be in demand, and will always be in a position to dictate their terms. It seems to us, therefore, that all efforts to cheapen justice by interposing another court between the High Court and the Small Causes Court, seem to us to be misdirected. In really important matters the top men at the Bar will be taken to the City Civil Court, a privilege for which the client will have to pay more fees than he would have to pay in order to engage the same counsel in the High Court itself. What is the cause of this great demand for senior counsel? Nothing but the needless complexities of law which it would be difficult for a counsel of lesser experience and practice to tackle.

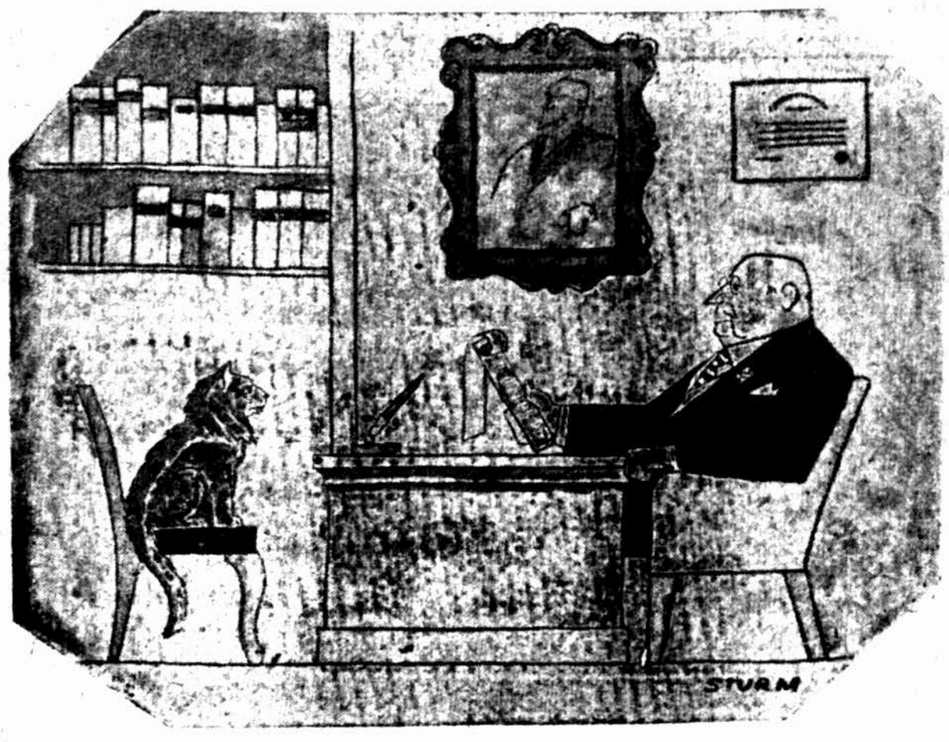
The real way to cheapen justice, therefore, is to simplify law, both procedural as well as substantive. The layman gazes in wonder and amazement at the intricate procedural technicalities of law. He wonders what difference it should make whether a certain relief is applied for by a writ of certiorari or a writ of mandamus so long as the court has jurisdiction to grant that relief. We share that amazement and it seems to us to be a criminal waste of public time and money to hear often a learned argument for hours on end as to which was the appropriate writ by which the application should have been made. It seems quite futile to dismiss an application on the ground that another writ should have been applied for. It is high time that these relics of ancient England which modern society has outgrown should be done away with, and writs of various kinds abolished and replaced by a comprehensive codified provision of law. Forms of procedure should be simplified and consolidated and should not receive the importance they do in courts of law. So also all notions of Equity and Common Law which are of historical growth in England are out of place in modern India, and should be completely replaced by statute law. Our outdated personal laws mixed up as they are with religion, are another source of that complexity which necessitates the employment of senior counsel to deal with them. Notions of joint family and limited estate of women should be bodly scratched as entirely unsuited to modern society based on the liberty and equality of the individual. Another step which must bes taken towards the simplification of law is the setting up every ten years of a Commission composed of eminent judges to scan all our law reports with a view to bring out a revised series. This revised series should contain only those cases which lay down the important propositions of law. Trials are very often protracted by reason of twenty decisions being cited on the same pomt. That again is gross waste of public time and money. The Commission which we propose should, whenever it finds that there are several decisions of various High Courts on the same point, select two or three of the best and scrap the rest. No lawyer should be allowed to cite cases other than those in the revised series brought out by such Commission.

It is no use quibbling with Courts. Multiplicity of Courts is not conducive to simplicity in the administration of justice. What is needed for cheapening justice is a bold and thorough simplification of our legal system by cleansing it of the cobwebs that have clung to it for centuries.

* * *

Consumers And Sales Tax

In a recent book on the Principles and Practice of Sales Tax by D. P. Madok it is pointed out that there is no section in the Bombay Sales Tax Act which expressly authorises even a dealer registered under the Act, to recover the tax from the public. Therefore, if the price of an article is controlled, a dealer has no right to charge anything more by way of sales tax. Of course there is nothing to prevent any dealer from charging any price to the consumer if the article has not a controlled price fixed by the government. But what the learned author points out with some ingenuity is that even in such cases the Act does not allow a dealer to deduct from his gross turnover any tax which he might have collected from his customers. A dealer who collects tax from the public must, therefore, include it in his taxable turnover as if it were a higher sale price of the article in question, and must pay tax on it. This is a point which seems so far to have escaped the attention of the government itself, and the government would do well to see that it does not permit dealers either to make an illegitimate profit or to cheat the public purse of legitimate revenue.



"It is my unfortunate duty to inform you that your late mistress has willed away her entire fortune to her relatives."

WINNING CONTRACT

By HOWARD SCHENKEN and RICH ARD L. FREY.

This was an expertly played deal. West opened the club king and his partner's deuce confirmed his suspicion that South had the clubs stopped. (The lead of a king against no-trump usually calls for partner to play his second-highest card in the suit and, if the deuce were East's second-highest, then South must have at least four.)

Rather than set up a possible ninth trick for declarer by continuing clubs, West shifted to the diamond queen. Sure enough, this left South with a problem. Without bringing in at least four heart tricks, South could not make nine tricks, and if he lost a heart to East a club return would be fatal. But there was nothing for it except to try the heart suit.

However declarer didn't simply take the heart finesse and then bang down the ace and king hoping the suit would split. This would have left East with the high heart and South still with the problem of finding a ninth trick. Instead South made a far better play. He led to dummy's heart ace, returned to the spade king and led his second heart. Thus when West played the heart queen, declarer played a low heart from dummy, making sure that the heart trick was lost to West, not East. West was now helpless and did the best he could by taking home his high clubs. But the defense got only four tricks and South made his game over against West's keen defense.

Both sides vulnerable.
North dealer.

NORTH
♠ A J 4
♡ A K J 6 4
◇ 8 3 2
♣ 8 7

WEST	EAST
♠ 9 8	♠ 10 6 5 3 2
♡ Q 7	♡ 10 9 5 2
◇ Q J 10 7	◇ 9 5
♣ A K Q 10 6	♣ 3 2

South
♠ K Q 7
♡ 8 3
◇ A K 6 4
♣ J 9 5 4

The bidding:

North	East	South	West
1♡	Pass	2◇	Pass
2♡	Pass	3N.T.	All Pass

Delhi Letter

From Our Special Correspondent

The State And Industrial Development

The Communications Minister, Rafi Kidwai is a rational-socialist. His Government of India—Tata Air Agreement is pointer to the shape of things to come in regard to the role of the State in the industrial development of India

Knowing the present weakness of full-blooded policy of nationalisation in India, the Honourable Communications Minister has launched a quasi state enterprise, namely the Tata AIR International in which the State shall own fortynine per cent of the share capital and will also be entitled to acquire two per cent of the remaining capital at any future date. It is gathered that the Communications Minister will adopt a similar model for the internal air service.

The Kashmir incident has shown the urgency and importance of such a course. The Kashmir incident has conclusively proved that civil aviation is the second line of defence. Due to the paucity of aircraft, the Government of India had to requisition large number of flying machines from private companies. The question of personnel is even more difficult problem. Barring Tatas, all the other air companies have a majority of non-Indian pilots. In war, non-national personnel may decline to serve for India and under Indian Commanders. Their Governments may ban their taking sides. It becomes difficult for private companies to have separate training and repair centres. In quasi-State owned and State operated companies such difficulties would be largely obviated.

The Railway Lesson

The Rafi model is a compromise as Air International could be nationalised at a moment's notice. So could be the internal air companies, if they were semi-State concerns. The model provides best advantages of private enterprise without the present drawbacks of state enterprise. The so called friends of labour should thank themselves for the quasi-State model. In their struggle for power, they have adopted tactics, which have definitely reduced production in this country. Railways have been reduced to the position of a sick man of India's fiscal economy. The most efficient Posts and Telegraph Department lies in shambles. It is claimed that "production will begin to pick up, the moment industries are nationalised offer wage rises and minimum wages and employers' power of sabotage and dismissal of workers are removed."

The pattern of compromise that is being evolved between private enterprise and governmental control

So far so good, but what about the industries which are already nationalised in which employers' powers of sabotage and dismissal have already been removed? Why should there be a fall in production in the industries like the railways, in which even the war employed surplus staff is allowed to languish on common man's earnings? Apart from the "Go slow" tactics, the Railway staff in the Punjab and in parts of the United Provinces is definitely known to encourage ticket-less travelling, and thereby reduce the earning capacity of the biggest nationalised asset of this country. It is largely the present attitude of the working classes, which has compelled the Government to adopt a semi-State control and ownership model for air and road transport.

Shipload Of Trouble

Mr. Kidwai, however, will have a difficult job, is admited on all sides. Who are operating the internal air services in India today- They are the Tatas, the Birlas, the Dalmias and the Walchands, all of whom have created strongly vested interests for themselves. It will be difficult for the Nehru Government to dislodge them even partially. An attempt to dislodge less organised his operators almost has failed. Another attempt to dislodge the powerful interests from the shipping trade is meeting with stern opposition. Mr. Cooverji Bhabha has made an attempt in the case of shipping trade, Mr. Bhabha formulated a plan under which two or three quasi-State corporations would have operated shipping trade of India. The Government of India would have secured ships for these corporations and would have granted them monopolies to operate in coastal and international waters Let me quote two sets of reactions to this proposal. Mr. Master of Scindia Steam Navigation Company say

"The need of the hour was not to give a blow to the private enterprise, by capturing its fruits in the field of shipping that had served the country so well, but to encourage it to grow further by timely help, such as Government patronage loans and assistance." The Indian Labour in Burma will bear out, how well the Indian shipping has served them by packing them like herrings on decks.

The "Eastern Economist," similarly advised that "the Government should restrict its responsibility to extending all necessary help and financial aid in the form of subsidies and loans, but its financial participation is totally unwarranted". The paper has suddenly developed a solicitude for the tax-payer. It says:—"It may appear to be a dereliction on the part of the Government to ask the tax-payer to accept a definite burden in respect of an uncertain enterprise without itself having a clear idea of the financial implications involved".

In The Red-Or Out?

Mr. Master says that if the burden of taxation was reduced, the private enterprise would be able to provide finances even upto 150 crores to an enterprise which the "Eastern Economist" characterises as an uncertain venture. If the shipping trade is an uncertain enterprise, why should the Government of India risk the tax-payer's money by advancing loans and by providing other facilities to it.

The "Eastern Economist" itself proves, however, that the shipping trade is not an uncertain enterprise. It discloses that "with a change in the political set up our tonnage increased from 150,000 tons in 1946 to 250,000 tons in the middle of the current year and it expects to reach 350,000 mark next year." No business man and those engaged in the shipping trade or some of the shrewest amongst them, will risk his money in an uncertain venture. New shipping companies have been incorporated. This would have been impossible, had the existing shipping companies were a losing undertakings. At any rate, the public would not have subscribed to their share capital.

It is not uncertainties of enterprise but the sharing of profits with the National Government, which is responsible for the storm. The State to Indian industrialists is a milch cow for the sole benefit for their own clan. The others may have butter milk, "with their permission."

Railways are equally an uncertain enterprise and yet the super-patriots of India advocated their nationalisation. The conveniently forgotten Tata-Birla Plan lays down that "State ownership is necessarily involved in all cases where the State finances an enterprise, which is important to public welfare or security. State ownership will also arise in the public interest it is necessary to control an industry but the circumstances of the industry are such that control is ineffective, unless it is based on State ownership. Enterprise owned wholly or partly by the State, public utilities basic industries, monopolies, industries using or producing scarce natural resources and natural resources and industries receiving State aid should normally be subject to State control"

Eating The Cake

The shipping and air services are essential services for the security of the State and of India and, therefore, in persuance of Tata-Birla Plan should be State owned industries. The Air Services receive State aid and the shipping interests have been demanding State aid. In persuance of Tata-Birla Plan, again, they should be controlled by the Government of India. The trouble, however, is that Indian industrialists would like to eat their cake and have it. They do not like taxes nor do they like any State interference. They will resist, if any attempt is made to control their enterprise. On the other hand, in the name of India, they would like all possible assistance. Their conception of protection covers a ban on all imports plus subsidies. This is called commercialised patriotism.

Patriotism, however, can be inflated, like money and with the same ultimate results. Let me cite an American case. As estimated by the chairman of the Shipping Board under President Harring's the American Government's loss on ship building operations and leasing of ships totalled dol. 4,000,000,000 in 1921.

A good deal of that represented funds siphoned off by private interests, according to sound and recognised principles of business as usual, war or no war and Mr. Laskar, who denied Government ownership as 'the poison ivy in the garden of industries' proceeded to finish the job by selling the ships for whatever business cared to pay, which was between ten to twenty-five per cent of the cost and in the case of two hundred steel vessels knocked down to Henry Ford as scrap metal for eight hundred dollars a piece." One may safely mistake the quotation for the doings of the Disposals Directorate in this country.

The Plan Of Plans

To continue the story, the National Planning Committee, it will be recalled, had urged for the nationalisation of all means of transport, including shipping and air serviees. The Statement of Industrial Policy, issued by the Linlithgow's Government, had similarly favoured State control of shipping and air services. It will be futile to imagine that what was favoured by the halting and reactionary Linlithgow's Government would be regarded a revolutionary advance by the Socialist Nehru and his Government. Furthermore, the National Government will naturally consider that its supreme duty lies no so much towards the pampered ever-appeased Big Money as towards the downtrodden common man. The Government's avowed first priority is to raise the standard of living of the ordinary people in India in a manner which will put an end to malnutrition, preventable diseases and mortality, illiteracy and ignorance and sub-human living and working conditions, wherever they exist. Undiluted private enterprise solely based on profit motive will hardly achieve that objective.

The Government of India is no longer a merely law and order Government. It has social objectives. The shipping interests are, therefore, fighting a losing battle. They are bound to be routed.

Active youngsters are bound to be exposed to the danger of colds.

At such times, nothing is better than a few drops of Mistol in each nostril.

Mistol relieves the inflammation of delicate mucous membranes and quickly clears up the congestion, making breathing easy.

So to avoid dangerous colds, it is wise to keep Mistol always at hand.

Mistol
FOR NASAL HYGIENE

After having used the best of European and American Soaps, the late, revered Dr. Annie Besant had written in her paper "New India"—

"Godrej's Soaps are the best I have ever used and I am recommending them to my Friends."

Annie Besant

0 SOAPS

Guaranteed 100% pure free from animal fat

Hair Oil

Eau-de-Cologne

GODREJ SOAPS, LTD.

LL. B. AND B. COM. EXAM. RESULTS

The results of the second LL.B. and B.Com. Examinations held by the Bombay University in October last were declared today.

The following candidates have passed the Second LL.B. Examination:—

FIRST CLASS (in order of merit): Nos. 359 175 234.

SECOND CLASS: Nos. 5 8 10 14 15 19 22 23 25 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 38 440 41 44 45 46 47 49 50 51 56 58 59 63 67 69 73 74 76 79 80 81 116 121 129 135 138 140 141 142 147 149 151 153 154 156 157 162 163 165 167 168 170 171 172 173 174 181 182 183 184 185 186 187 188 191 192 194 198 199 201 202 207 208 238 239 240 242 247 248 249 251 262 273 279 280 282 284 289 291 296, 297 298 326 332 333 341 242 351 353 354 360 363 366 370 371 373 374 388 394.

PASS: Nos: 82 86 88 89 90 91 92 94 102 103 104 107 109 110 111 210 212 213 214 215 216 218 219 220 222 223 224 227 228 229 230 231 299 300 301 302 305 307 309 310 311 312 313 314 315 318 321 323 324 399 401 402 405 406 407 408 409 410 411 413 414 419 420 421 422 424 426.

PASSED IN GROUP A ONLY: Nos: 4 16 21 26 36 43 52 57 60 65 66 70 71 78 84 85 87 117 124 131 133 134 136 137 148 161 169 176 177 179 180 200 205 206 211 235 237 243 246 250 254 256 257 259 260 263 268 269 275 277 281 283 285 293 329 335 336 339 343 347 349 356 367 379 382 391 403 469.

PASSED IN GROUP B ONLY: Nos. 143 271.

Results of the following candidates have been held in reserve: Nos: 1 7 331 433 434 435 436 440 441 445 446 447 450 452 454 455 456 457 458 461 462 464.

The following candidates have passed the B. Com Examination:—

SECOND CLASS: NOS:— 11 23 121 142 237 239 240 248 304 305 346 351 364 398

PASS: NOS:— 1 4 14 27 31 33 38 50 52 53 54 59 60 63 64 69 80 82 83 87 92 93 104 105 107 115 117 126 131 134 141 148 153 154 156 158 159 160 164 165 166 170 171 174 175 179 181 183 187 188 190 191 196 197 201 207 210 213 220 234 235 236 244 245 249 252 253 254 260 263 277 279 285 288 291 297 301 306 309 313 314 320 322 323 324 328 335 336 338 341 342 347 349 353 359 363 373 377 378 380 381 390 391 392 396 403 405 407.

PASSED IN ADDITIONAL SPECIAL SUBJECT ONLY: NOS: 223 224 225 227 228 229 230 232 233 409 410 411.

The Result of Candidate No. 51 has been reserved.

Siam's War Time Leader Flees

SINGAPORE, Nov. 22 (Reuter):—Siam's senior statesman, Pridi Panomyong, leader of the wartime "Free Siam" movement, has escaped from Siam—where Marshal Pibul Songkram, wartime Premier, seized power a fortnight ago—according to reliable reports of travellers reaching here from Siam.

Pridi Panomyong, who was reported to have been in hiding with the navy since the 'coup d'etat,' is expected, according to these reports, to arrive at Singapore by sea during the week-end.

The escape of Pridi Panomyong, indicated that it was now extremely unlikely that "Free Siam" elements would offer armed resistance to the new Regime, the travellers reported.

Pridi Panomyong was said to have been inclined for some time to mobilise the "Free Siam" movement to resist the transfer of Power.

It was not yet known whether Vajarachai Chaiyasitheit, a Naval Second Lt. and former Aide-de-Campe to the late King Ananda Mahidol who also took refuge with the Navy, had escaped aboard the same ship.

Lt. Chaiyasitheit, who was formerly Secretary to Pridi Panomyong, was being sought by the Siamese police, it was reported from Bangkok yesterday, in connection with the mysterious death of the young King Ananda who was found dead with a bullet wound in his head.

SIAM'S ASSURANCE TO FRANCE

BANGKOK, Nov. 22 (UPA). Siam's Military Commander, Phibun Songgram, whose hobby is flower growing, told the United Press of America today that France has nothing to fear from Siam.

In an exclusive interview Phibun said the new Siamese Government which began with a "coup d'etat" two weeks ago has no territorial designs on French Indo-China.

He said, "France need fear no aggression on her borders by Siam. As long as I am connected with the Government in any way I can assure you there will be no untoward action against the French. I assure the world I am not interested in further territory. . ."

Indian Textiles For Pakistan Provinces

Karachi Conference Discusses Delhi Ultimatum: Finance Question Worries Ministers

KARACHI, Nov. 22 (O.P.I.): Mr. Chundrigar, Commerce Minister in the Pakistan Government, presided over a conference convened by the Pakistan Government on Tuesday to consider the question arising out of the Government of India's note asking the Pakistan Government to lift the quota of textiles allotted to their provinces within a short and specified time from the Indian Union centres.

The Government of India intimated that if this was not done within that specified period, the allotment would be diverted to other channels.

The conference was attended among other, by Khan Mohammad Abbas Khan, Revenue Minister in the Frontier Government and the Director of Civil Supplies, N.W.F.P.

The smooth flow of cloth and yarn to the N.W.F.P. was interrupted due to various reasons, the main being the difficulties of transport from Bombay and Ahmedabad to Peshawar. This resulted in the accumulation of about 27,100 bales of cotton cloth and 1,200 bales of cotton yearn together worth about Rs. 23,000,000 lying with the mills situated in India. The allotment is for 6 months ending with November 30.

The whole question and the issue arising out of it were examined by the conference during the discussion. The main problem that faced the N.W.F.P. was whether it could find a sum sufficient to cover the cost of the textile and be in a position to lift the quota. To raise the sum within the province, it was proposed to constitute a District Wholesale Cloth Syndicate in the six districts of the province. Every district would subscribe to its syndicate the amount equivalent to the cost of the textile allotted to the district.

The Frontier Minister who participated in the conference hoped to raise enough funds to meet their immediate requirements. The Frontier Government are negotiating with the Imperial Bank of India for a loan to overcome these financial difficulties.

24-HOUR LULL ON CHINA FRONT

Hsuchow-Nanking Rail Traffic Resumed

SHANGHAI, Nov. 22 (Reuter): A spokesman of the Chinese Governments north-east headquarters in Mukden, Manchuria, claimed to-day that Chinese Communists had lost 100,000 casualties in two months of the Manchurian offensive.

Government booty included 20 artillery pieces, 40 heavy machine-guns and 700 rifles, the spokesman claimed.

Government strategy, he said, had been to defend all important mining centres and cities of strategic importance and to undertake offensive actions only when Communist concentrations had swelled to considerable size, so as to destroy their attacking power.

China's civil war fronts were all quiet in the past 24 hours apart from what was described as "mopping up operations" in Manchuria and in the Hsuchow sector of north Kiangsu.

Railway traffic between Hsuchow and Nanking was resumed to-day after an interruption of a week owing to the advance of Communist troops towards the Railway centre of Hsuchow.

Now after three days of mopping up there are said to be no Communist forces within a 40-mile radius of the city.

In Hopei province the Chinese airforce continued bombing raids on Communist installations in Shihchiachwang, which is being converted by the Communists into a major base for a push northwards to Paoting, capital of Hopei, and westwards into the province of Shanshi.

In spite of the bitter cold in Manchuria, Government troops were reported to be cleaning up Communist pockets in the Changchun and Kirin sectors, according to the Chinese Central News which claimed that all strategic points within a 30-mile radius of Changchun had been retaken by Government troops virtually without Communist opposition.

SEN TO LEAVE U. S. FOR INDIA ON DECEMBER 12.

FLUSHING MEADOWS, Nov. 21 (Reuter): Mr. B. R. Sen, Indian Minister in Washington, will leave the United States on December 12 to take up his post of Secretary to the Ministry of Agriculture in New Delhi.

Mr. Sen, who was appointed to his new job last February, had taken a prominent part in United Nations discussions. He was Chairman of the Procedural Committee of the General Assembly for admission of new members and represented India on the Security Council when the Indonesian question was deliberated.

PROPAGATE BIRTH CONTROL

Ammu Swaminathan On Need For Family Limitation

BOMBAY, Saturday:

A front-rank leader of the All-India Women's Conference today asked official and non-official welfare organisations to devise means of disseminating wide-spread information regarding birth-control in the country.

Inaugurating the Health, Maternity and Child Welfare Conference organised by the Bombay Branch of the A.I.W.C., Mrs. Ammu Swaminathan, Member of the Constituent Assembly, said that unless family limitation was accepted as honourable and wise the problem of tacking questions of health and poverty would prove highly difficult of solution. "In a poor country like India, where it is not uncommon for a half-starved village woman to have eight to ten children without the means of feeding them, why should we think it reasonable to bring more babaies into the world than is necessary"? She asked. She was amazed when people said that birth control methods should not be taught.

Mrs Swaminathan held the view that unless the food problem was tackled successfully, efforts at banishing ill-health, poverty and illiteracy would fail. The health of children and the condition of our forgotten villages should get the first attention for these formed the nucleus of the whole issue of making India prosperous.

We have not come into a Swaraj that is healthy, happy or beautiful", she ended. "We have to make it so by faith, perseverance and prolonged toil".

NEED FOR MORE NURSES

Speaking earlier, Dr. M.D.D. Gilder, Bombay Health Minister, said that people should rouse themselves from the apathy they had fallen into and "compel the Governments to elevate the physical and material standards of well-being." But mere agitation could not do this. Governments and the people had to work together patiently and hopefully.

Dr. Gilder noted with appreciation that the A.I.W.C. was taking more interest than before in the nursing profession. He agreed that more Indian women should take to nursing and assured the meeting that his Department would do all in its power to create better working conditions for the nurses.

"MISDIRECTED CHARITY"

In a brief allusion to the leprosy problem, the Minister warned against the bad consequences of "misdirected charity." Giving an anna or two to a leper could be highly sentimental, but the right angle to approach the question was to create an army of welfare workers to give succour to the diseased and educate the public about its nature.

Mrs. Lilavati Munshi, Chairman of the Reception Committee, welcomed the guests.

Miss Kapila Khandwala read a memorandum of "Planning for National Welfare."

MAVLANKAR OR RAJEN BABU?

Resignation From Central Govt. Creates Constitutional Dilemma

(From Our Correspondent)

NEW DELHI, Nov. 22.

Dr. Rajendra Prasad's resignation from the Government has created a minor constitutional issue. Rules lay down that unless he were a Minister the President of the Constituent Assembly shall also be the Speaker of the Dominion Parliament. In fact there is the same body performing two functions, constitution making and legislation. As soon as Dr. Rajendra Prasad is relieved from the Food Ministry he would 'ipso facto' become the Speaker of the Dominion Parliament. Meanwhile the Dominion Parliament has elected Mr. Mavlankar as its Speaker. To overcome this difficulty, rules are being amended to provide separate presiding Officers for the Constituent Assembly and the Dominion Parliamernt.

No Socialism Without Toil

Ashoka Mehta's Exhortation: Scindia Staff Presents Purse To Leader

BOMBAY, Saturday:

Mr. S. A. Brelvi appealed to the Scindia employees to work and endeavour to bring "Socialism in our times" at a function held at the Scindia House to present a purse of Rs. 5001 to Mr. Asoka Mehta president of Union of the Staff of the Scindia and Allied Companies, in appreciation of his services to the Union Mr. M. A. Master, Mr. S. J. Pandya, Mr. C.A. Buch and other high officials of the Company were present.

Mr Brelvi remarked that they had achieved political freedom and now it was their duty to labour to establish economic democracy in the country. Otherwise he pointed out that political democracy had no meaning. He asked the workers to strengthen the hands of those who were working to establish economic democracy and socialism in the country.

He appealed to the Socialists to remain in the Congress and work to turn the Congress into a progressive and socialist body.

Concluding Mr. Brelvi congratulated the management of the Scindia's for their liberal attitude towards its staff.

Accepting a cheque of Rs. 5001 presented by Mr. Brelvi on behalf the Union Mr. Mehta made an appeal to the employers to create such an atmosphere that would instil enthusiasm and spirit among the workers to work hard and conscientiously. He said that the days of "working less" had gone. On the contrary they would be asked to labour more and harder. He observed that Socialism would not come "without toil".

Making a plea for the establishment of works committee he said that without it it would not make all employees feel that they had "voice" in the office.

There were two nations of rich and poor—in the country, he continued. Unless these gross inequalities were removed they could not hope to establish economic democracy in India, he concluded.

"Autocracies Must Mend Or End"

JAIPUR, Nov. 22, (API): Mr N. V. Gadgil Minister for Works Mines and Power, Government of India, and Mr. Jaglal Chodhri, Public Health Minister of Bihar, arrived here last evening and were received at the aerodrome by Prajamandal leaders. The Municipal Chairman and Dr. G.S. Mahajani, Vice-Chancellor of Jaipur University.

Addressing a meeting Mr. Gadgil said that the Rulers of the States could survive only if they had the consent of the ruled. "In a democratic India these Autocratics must mend themselves or would have to end.

Safeguarding Health Of India's Working Class

NEW FRENCH PREMIER

Schuman Authorised To Form Govt.

PARIS, Nov. 22 (Reuter): M. Robert Schuman, Popular Republican financial expert, was by a substantial majority tonight, given authority by the French Chamber of Deputies to form a Government for crisis-stricken France.

Official figures of the voting on the motion of confidence enabling him to form a Government were: For Schuman 412; against 184. A majority of 228.

Sixtyone-years-old M. Schuman became Prime Minister with the task of solving France's tenset crisis since the war 24 hours after the rejection of M. Leon Blum, aged Socialist leader.

M. Schuman was expected to constitute his list of ministers tonight and the new Cabinet, it was thought, might be in existence around midnight.

While France was searching for a new Government, strikes in key industries spread to a part of the national railway system and all French port and dock workers are due to come out on Monday.

Nearly 750,000 men and women, including school teachers, were on strike tonight.

The Socialist official newspaper, "Le Populaire," said: "The Communists are mobilising their troops against the Repubican regime."

"In accordance with orders received at Warsaw and following the plan concocted at Belgrade the Communist party is getting ready to take direct action", "Le Populaire" added.

Over 23,000 miners were idle in the Loire Basin after joining the 250,000 striking miners in the northern coalfields and 2,000 miners in the coal basin of the Moselle Department, Eastern France, today voted to strike —a move which will paralyse pits throughout this important coal district.

LATEST COMMERCIAL NEWS

NEW YORK COTTON (MARCH)

New York, Nov. 22.

Previous Closing	34.83
Today's Opening	34.80
Difference	—3
Today's Closing	34.87
Difference	+4

LAST QUOTATIONS

Bombay, Nov. 22.

	Rs.	As.
Cotton Jarila Jan.	472	0
Cotton Jarila March	472	0
Silver Bullion	162	8
Gold Forward	106	5
Sovereign	70	0

Stop Press

DUTCH-INDONESIA TALKS

BATAVIA, Nov. 22 (Reuter). Peace talks between the Indonesian Republic and the Dutch Government will take place aboard the United States navy transport Renville, 1,460 tons, the United Nations Security Council's "Good Offices" Committee announced today.

ATTLEE TO VISIT INDIA NEXT YEAR

LONDON, Nov. 22 (U.P.A.): Premier Attlee told Indian students he would like to visit India next year.

When asked whether he intended to visit India, he answered: "I would certainly like to go next year——and I feel sure this time I would not be met with black flags as I did with the Simon Commission in 1929.

PARIAMENTARY SECRETARIES TO CABINET MINISTERS

NEW DELHI, Nov. 22. (API): It is understood that at a meeting of the Congress Parliamentary Party the question of appointment of Parliamentary Secretaries to the Cabinet Ministers was discussed and it was decided to appoint fifteen Parliamentary Secretaries. The appointments will take effect from January.

MINISTERS CONFERENCE

NEW DELHI Nov. 22 (API.) At the invitation of Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, the Deputy Prime Minister and Minister for Home Affairs a conference was convened of the Prime Ministers and Some Ministers of all Provinces to consider various measures to strengthen internal security. After a discussion lasting for four hours, the conference adjourned until tomorrow morning.

Assembly Debate On State Insurance Bill

Three New Measures Introduced

NEW DELHI, Nov. 22, (A.P.I.): The Constituent Assembly (Legislative) had further discussions to-day on the Labour Minister's workmen's State Insurance Bill. The measure was referred to a Select Committee.

Three Bills were introduced in the Assembly. Dr. Rajendra Prasad, Food Member, introduced a Bill to provide for the preparaton and execution of land development schemes, the reclamation of waste land and the control of private forests and grassland in the provinces of Ajmer and Merwara.

The statement of objects and reasons says: "The Bill is designed to increase the fertility of the land and to bring new areas under food and fodder crops or forests, by taking up systematic soil and water conservation and other land development schtmes as is done in countries like America."

The Health Minister introduced the other two Bills: Firstly a bill to constitute an Indian Nursing Council and secondly a bill to regulate the promotion of pharmacy.

DEBATE ON STATE INSURANCE

When the discussion on the Workmen's State Insurance Bill was resumed, Mr. R. K. Sidhwa suggested that the exclusion of seasonal workers who comprised nearly 50 per cent of the working-class in the country, from the benefits accruing under the Bill should be remedied and hoped that the Labour Minister himself would move an amendment in the Select Committee on this point. The wage limit of 10 annas per day fixed for exemption from contributing to the Insurance Fund was not sufficient and should be raised to at least Rs. 1-8-0 in view of the reduced value of the rupee. In addition to maternity leave provided for women, he suggested they should be given at least one month pre-natal leave. No woman should normally be asked to resume work at least until two months after giving birth. Mr. Sidhwa also pleaded for more representation for women in the Corporation proposed to be set up to administer the insurance scheme.

Mr. Khandubhai Desai thought that the medical aid promised to the worker who was ailing was more important than the cash benefits accruing to him. The question must, therefore, be carefully considered how the Provincial Governments, the local bodies and the municiualities would carry out this provision properly.

In the industrial cities like, Bombay, Ahmedabad, and Kanpur, the working-class constituted some 30 per cent of the population. In some cases it was nearly 50 per cent. The local bodies administering these areas must pay special attention for providing medical relief to the citizens under their jurisdiction. Medical relief should also be extended to the dependents and members of the workers family. In a short while, the Government would have to think of the possibility of extending medical relief to all its citizens and the experience gained from the administration of the Act could be utilised for this purpose. He suggested, therefore, the municipalities should also be brought into the scheme. It was well-known that in the big cities the employers did not provide housing accommodation for more than 10 per cent of their workers. Ninety per cent of them lived in chawls in the cities and it was the direct responsibility of the Muncipalites to make these chawls sanitary. Mr. Desan thought that the provision which halved the cash benefits to workers who became indoor patients was not proper. For it was primarily when the wage-earner was incapacitated, that the members of his family and dependents needed relief. Mr Desai also suggested that clerical staff in factories should also benefit under the Bill.

"MILESTONE OF PROGRESS"

Mr. Ajit Prasad Jain welcoming the measure said it marked a milestone of progress. For the first time, the State had taken upon itself the responsibility of safeguarding the health of labouring classes

Mr. Jain pointed out that even in seasonal factories there were permanent workers employed who would be excluded from the benefits of the Bill. In the sugar factories, some 20 to 25

(Continued on Page 16)

Revolutionary Party Unearthed In Sind?

KARACHI, Nov. 22, (A.P.I.): High Police Officials investigating yesterday's bank robbery in Karachi, in which a peon was shot dead and Rs. 5,77,000 were stolen, claim to have discovered the existence of a revolutionary party with organisation spread throughout Sind.

They have collected information linking yesterday's robbery with some previous armed robberies said to have been committed by members of the revolutionary party.

The police arrested two suspects today and recovered Rs. 75,000 from them. Within a few hours of the robbery yesterday, the Police found the car deserted by the gangsters and also recovered a pistol said to have been used by them during the hold-up.

DOCK STRIKE CALLED OFF

Labour Minister's Intervention Bears Fruit

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The eight-day old strike of 6,000 dock workers of Bombay has been called off as a result of the joint conference of the representatives of the Bombay Port Trust and the leaders of the labourers convened by the Labour Minister, Mr. Gulzarilal Nanda, this afternoon.

It is understood that the Labour Minister's good offices had the desired result of gtting both the parties to arrive at an amicable settlement of the dispute.

Kashmir Situation

NEW DELHI, Nov. 22, (A.P.I.): A Defence Ministry "communique" on the Kashmir situation issued tonight said:—

"A small party of Indian army troops established contact with Kashmir and Jammu State force troops surrounded by raiders at Poonch yesterday. Near Poonch our troops encountered opposition from the raiders".

"Progress is maintained by our troops in the Kolti area inspite of sniping from the raiders".

"The raiders attacked our positions in the Uri area but the attack was repulsed.

"Aircraft of the Royal Indian Air Force flew on a supply dropping mission over the Poonch district".

Need For Integrated System Of Controls

Commodities Prices Board Urges Govt. To Lay Down Definite Policy

NEW DELHI, Nov. 22, (A.P.I.): A note on controls and their continuance, as prepared by the Commodities Prices Board, is published today. It examines data concerning the production and supply of commodities in relation to the need for the maintenance of controls. It also refers to trends and expectations regarding price levels and examines the possible results of de-control.

Main considerations bearing on the building up of a proper system of integrated controls are set out and the Board urges the need for an early definition of policy in regard to all controls.

AGRICULTURAL OUTPUT

The members of the Board, who signed this note on April 19, 1947, hold that there is little prospect of the acreage or the average per acre output in Indian agriculture increasing during the next three years. Industrial production, they state, has fallen below the wartime average and there are difficulties in the way of its immediate expansion. Chief among these difficulties is the coal supply position Expansion in future years depends in the main on the pace of imports of capital goods.

Pointing to the decline in internal surpluses of food grains, the note adds that large surpluses of cereals in other countries are not expected to develop before 1950. Therefore, it is felt that all that Government can expect in the immediate future is to carry on without being forced to reduce the ration to less than 12 ounces and, during the subsequent two years, to build up reserves and to make some progress towards the 16-ounces ration level.

CLOTH SUPPLY

Referring to the reduction and supply of other important commodities, the note states that the per capita supply of cloth during 1947 and 1948 is likely to remain substantially below the pre-war average of 15-1/2 yards.

(Continued on Page 16)

Persia's Reply To Soviet Protest

TEHERAN, Nov. 22 (Reuter): Ghavam es Sultaneh, Persian Prime Minister, stated to-day: "A reply to the Soviet protest note on Persia's oil has been prepared by the Persian Government which will be communicated also to Persian diplomatic representatives abroad."

The Premier also explained a fereference in the Soviet note to what was described as appproal of the Russo-Persian Oil Agreement by the Shah.

"This refers to verbal consent by the Shah to the course followed bp the Persian Government with regard to oil." he said.

Nehru's Directive To Consembly Members

NEW DELHI, Nov. 22 (UPI) A Party Whip under instruction from Pandit Jawahar Nehru who is the Leader of the Congress Party Constituent Assembly has been issued to all members of the Assembly who happen to be the members of the Provincial Legislatures to abstain from attending the meetings of the Constituent Assembly when it sits to perform Legislative business. They have been asked to get back to their Provinces and attend the Legislatures now in session. They have further been asked not to attend the Constituent Assembly when it is summoned in future to transact Legislative business.

OUR TABULATED ADLETS

2 ANNAS PER WORD
MINIMUM RS. 1/8/-
To be paid in advance

MATRIMONIAL

Wanted A Decent Match for a Sindhi Central Government Gazetted officer of 24 drawing 450 per mensem. Write to Box No. 7489, "Bombay Chronicle."

SITUATIONS VACANT

Wanted experienced and efficient travelling representative in medical line to push the sales of our products on commission basis for northern and southern divisions of Bombay Presidency and Berar. Apply, Manager, Bharat Immunity Laboratory, Calcutta 10. 7491

Wanted—One Accountant and one Store-keeper for our Lamp Factory in Karachi. Apply in person with applications stating qualifications and minimum salary acceptable, to Radio Lamp Works Ltd., Kamani Chambers, Nicol Road, Ballard Estate, Bombay. 6173

PROPERTY FOR SALE

For Sale Immediately Vacant Cottage having four rooms and verandah with separate outhouse of five rooms and kitchen, small garden and water-service, within ten minutes' walk from railway station in a small town near Poona. Price Rupees Ten thousand. No brokers. Apply Box No. 7484, "Bombay Chronicle."

EDUCATIONAL ADLETS

Learn Dentistry within short period. Apply prospectus Dental Training Institute P B 91 Jamnagar. (7458)

AGENTS WANTED

Wanted respectable Share Selling Agents on most attractive terms to sell the remaining Shares of Paints and Lacquers Ltd. Also wanted District and Divisional Stockists for the famous Mistri and Ajanta Brand Paints. Apply House Ltd., Mg. Agents, 2, Royal Exchange Place. Calcutta. (6065)

Wanted—Agents or Stockists for our Pearl and Nut Buttons. The Krishna Button Mfg. Co. Dacca (Bengal). 7462

Eczemoil, non-irritating, sweet smelling, vegetable oil, cures eczema wonderfully. Bot. 2-4. S. V. A. Nilayam. Alur (Bellary). 7501

INVESTMENT

Various kinds of 6 to 7 1/2 per cent. Tax free Pref. Shares of Tea and others are available for sale. Enquire Sterling Investment Co., 1 British Indian Street. Calcutta. 5581

ACCOMMODATION WANTED

Wanted by Manager British Firm Flat or House, furnished or unfurnished, long lease preferred in Bombay or Suburbs. Apply Box No. 7475. "Bombay Chronicle".

MISCELLANEOUS

Make Friends: For Hobbies, Educational, Business, Professional, Social and such other connections. Particulars from: The Universal League of Introduction. 5 Hamam St., Fort. Bombay (7369)

PUBLIC NOTICES

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND SUPPLY
No. 121 (12)—Tex. I/46.

SEALED TENDERS, in tenderers' own letter form, are invited for the purchase of the following:

100,000 lbs. Japanese Artificial Silk Yarn, First quality, bright, 150 denier, packed in standard packings. Tenders should preferably be for at least 5,000 lbs.

Tenders should be addressed to the Development Officer (Silk), Directorate General of Industry and Supply, Room No. 28, Block No. 1, Shahjehan Road, New Delhi, and should reach him by the 30th November, 1947. Tenders will remain open for acceptance until the 15th December, 1947. No earnest deposit is required but successful tenderers will have to make full payments to Government before taking delivery of the goods allotted to them. Government's decision regarding acceptance or otherwise of tenders will be final.

O. H. O'Neill,
Deputy Secretary to the Government of India.
(6154)

NEWS FROM CITY MARKETS

SHARE BAZAR

BOMBAY, Nov. 22.

The Bombay Stock Exchange remained closed to-day being Saturday. The general feeling was better on the belief that gradually controls will go away and Steel prices will be raised. Privately Tata Steel Dfds after being quoted at Rs 1700 steadied at Rs. 1692

GOVERNMENT LOANS

BOMBAY, Nov. 22.

	Rs	as.	p.
2-1/2 p.c. 1954	98	12	0
2-1/2 p.c. 1950	101	6	0
2-1/2 p.c. 1961	97	8	0
2-3/4 p.c. 1948-52	102	3	0
2-3/4 p.c. 1960	100	0	0
2-3/4 p.c. 1962	100	0	0
2-3/4 p.c. 1976	99	8	0
3 p.c. Non-Terminable ...	100	10	0
3 p.c. 1986 Con	100	9	0
3 p.c. 1949-52	102	6	0
3 p.c. 1951-54	102	13	0
3 p.c 1953-55	102	13	0
3 p.c. 1957	102	11	0
3 p.c. 1959-61	102	6	0
3 p.c. 1963-65	102	3	0
3 p.c. 1966-68	101	12	0
3 p.c. 1970-75	101	8	0
3-1/2 p.c 1954-57 ..	105	14	0
4 p.c 1948-53	103	0	0
4 p.c 1960-70	113	12	0
4-1/2 p.c 1950-55	106	0	0
4-1/2 p.c. 1955-60	114	2	0
4-1/2 p.c. 1958-67 ..	117	8	0
PROVINCIAL LOANS			
2-3/4 p.c. U P 1961 ..	98	8	0
2-3/4 p.c Madras 1961	99	0	0
3 p.c. Bombay 1955 ...	102	2	0
3 p.c. Bombay 1958 ...	102	0	0
3 p.c. Punjab 1949 ..	99	6	0
3 p.c. Madras 1952-53 ..	101	0	0
3 p.c. Punjab 1952 ...	99	8	0
3 p.c. U P 1952	101	0	0
3 p.c. C. P 1952	101	0	0
3 p.c. N. W F. 1952 ...	100	4	0
3 p.c. U. P 1961-66	101	2	0
3 p.c. Bombay Port Trust	113	0	0
4 p.c. Bombay Municipality City	113	0	0
5 p.c Bombay Municipality 1959	117	0	0
6 p.c. Bombay Municipality 1954	121	0	0
6-1/2 p.c. 1977	101	5	0
6 p.c K. P T	121	0	0

RATES FOR AUSTRALIAN POUNDS

Selling :—	
T. T. Ready, B. C. and for small remittances under £2,000	1/10-3/8
For Amounts of £2,000 and over	1/10-7/16
1st, 2nd and 3rd months	1/10-3/8
4th, 5th and 6th months	1/10-11/32
Buying :—	
T. T.	1/10-5/8
O. D.	1/10-13/16
30 d/st.	1/10-7/8
60 d/st	1/10-15/16

BELGIAN FRANCS

Selling Rate Belgian Francs 200,000 and over :—

Ready T. T. and O/D.	1310
Delivery within the first month	1306

One Franc lower per month thereafter up to six months forward.

Selling Rate Belgian France under 200,000 and B. C's. :

Ready T. T. and O/D.	1305
Delivery within the first month	1301

One Franc lower per month thereafter up to six months forward.

CALICUT MARKET

CALICUT, Nov. 22.

Coiryarn Beypore 170/180; Quilandy 185/195; Fire Garbled 125; Ungarbled 115; Cocoanuts per 1,000 Raw 112/115; Dry 150/155; Cocoanut Oil 415/420; Copra Office 290; Dilpasand 330/335; Mallasnottam 355; Pepper Wynaad 720; Country 685; Dry Ginger Chernad 250; Ernad 240; Coffee Robusta 96; Timber Pali 55; Junglewood 28/35 Vellapine 37/8/45 : Benteak 50/55; Teak 90/95; Mango Plank 2/8/3; Teak 12/16; Rosewood 12/18.

HAPUR MARKET

HAPUR, Nov. 21.

Silver Forward Opened 156/8; Highest 159/5; Lowest 156/8; Highest 159/5; Lowest 156/5; Closed 158/13; Extremely Steady Gold Forward opened 105/12; Closed 106/12; Steady Oats Jeth Opened 10/0/8; Lowest 9/13/10; Highest 10/1; Closed 9/14; Extremely Unsteady Bardana Mangsir 80/14; Chet 82/10; January 91; Steady Gur 14/12; Shakkar 17. Steady on good demand

U. S. GOLD STOCK CONTINUES TO ADVANCE

WASHINGTON, Nov. 21 (UPA). The Federal Reserve Board today reported that for the week ending November 19 the nation's gold stock continued to advance to a new high peak, climbing 71,000,000 to a figure of 22,513,000,000 the highest record since April 7, 1943.

Money in circulation decreased by 114,000,000 to a total of 28,595,000,000 dollars.

ROXY TOMORROW, SUNDAY, MORN. at 10 a.m.

Laugh with

EDDIE CANTOR

His Greatest Comedy Hit

KID FROM SPAIN

GOLD & SILVER

BOMBAY, Nov. 22.

The Bullion Market was firm today with active buying in Silver. The market is gradually gaining ground under professional support. At the opening forward Silver was quoted at Rs. 160/2 and advanced at Rs. 161/12 on general buying and short covering. Later on there was some realising and the market steadied at Rs. 161/10. Ready Silver was quoted at Rs. 161/6. Forward Gold opened at Rs. 105/14 and after advancing at Rs. 106/5 steadied at Rs. 106/1. Ready Gold was quoted at Rs 106/4 and Sovereign were placed at Rs 69/14.

The market finally closed as under :

	Rs.	as.	ps.
Ready Silver	162	4	0
Forward Silver	162	8	0
Ready Gold	106	8	0
Forward Gold	106	4	0

PRODUCE MARKET

BOMBAY, Nov. 22.

The produce market was steady today with moderate buying. Castorseeds May delivery were influenced by rumours Groundnuts Khandesh quality ready were quoted at Rs. 28/15. November-December were also placed at Rs. 28/15. Bold November-December were quoted at Rs. 28/13 and December-January at Rs. 28/3 Groundnut Oil November Rs. 19/4. December Rs. 16/11 and January Rs. 16/9. Castorseeds Ready Rs. 31/4. May delivery opened at Rs. 134/8 and after advancing at Rs. 135/6 declined at Rs. 134/6 and steadied at Rs. 134/10. Castor Oil first pressing Rs. 20/4 and Commercial quality Rs. 19. Linseed ready Rs. 29/4 and February-March Rs. 27/3.

NEW YORK PEPPER PRICES.

NEW YORK, Nov. 21, (U. P. A.): Black pepper futures closed inactive and unchanged Spot prices also remained unchanged, with black pepper holding at 56 cents bid. White pepper was quoted at 58 cents nominal.

Closing prices included :

Delivery.	
December	48 nom.
January	42 nom.
March	33 bid.
May through October ...	33 nom.

—Castor seeds were quoted at 1.70 bid, unchanged.

NEW YORK STOCK PRICES

NEW YORK, Nov. 21 (UPA.): Stocks sold off from fractions to around a point in some issues.

Despite the downward tendency, Wall Street dealers believe that the recent upswing in stocks represents more than a flash in the pan and they attributed today's sell-off to profit taking.

Prices opened irregularly higher and the list continued to improve as trading progressed so that the best levels were attained around noon.

In the final hour, prices turned lower as the volume increased. Transactions in the last hour ran at the rate of better than 1,500,000 shares for the full trading day.

Stock sales totalled 980,000 shares. Curb sales amounted to 220,000 shares. The turnover in bonds aggregated 5,250,000 dollars.

Dow Jones average closing included: industrials, 182.61; rails, 48.72; Utilities, 34.78.

Closing prices included :

STOCK	
Allied Chemical	198 3/4
American Smelting	68 1/2
American Telephone	153 1/8
Anaconda Copper	36 1/8
Bankers Trust	38 1/4
Bethlehem Steel	99 3/4
Boengar Plane	20 1/8
Canadian Pacific	10 7/8
Chase National Bank	34 5/8
Douglas Aircraft	59 1/4
General Electric	35 7/8
General Motors	58 7/8
Gillette	29 5/8
Goodyear Tire	45 1/2
International Nickel	28 1/8
Lockheed	13 1/2
Nash Kelvinator	18
National City Bank	39 1/2
New York Central	13 3/8
Pennsylvania Railroad	16 5/8
Shell Oil	30 1/2
Southern Pacific	45
Standard Oil	75 3/4
Studebaker	20 1/4
Swift Company	33 7/8
Technicolour	13 7/8
Twentieth Century Fox	25 1/4
U. S. Steel	76 7/8
Warner Bros.	13 3/4
Westinghouse Elec.	28 1/2

U. K. SILVER IMPORTS AND EXPORTS

LONDON, Nov. 21, (U. P. A.): The Board of Trade returns for October showed that imports of refined silver totalled 1567,078 ounces against exports of only 175,488 ounces. Thus, the month has seen a big addition to London stocks.

Out of the imports, 1,196,550 ounces came from the U. S., 303,795 ounces from Mexico and 66,733 ounces from New Zealand.

Of the exports, Ceylon took 50,000 ounces India nil, the Middle East 68,666 ounces, Italy 32,568 ounces and Switzerland, 20,577 ounces.

WIDESPREAD DEMAND ON WORTH STREET

NEW YORK, Nov. 21 (UPA). The demand for cotton goods remained widespread on the Worth Street Cotton Cloth Market today despite the rising price trend in practically all categories.

BOMBAY COTTON

BOMBAY, Nov. 22.

The local cotton market weakened today on further long liquidation. The market opened as expected at Rs. 473 for January delivery and improved at Rs. 474 on moderate buying. As soon as the initial demand was satisfied the market declined on renewed selling. Yesterday the market moved actively in both sides and sudden wave of selling which was seen just at the close yesterday again developed today. The market is inclined to lean on the constructive side under the influence of healthy demand for spot cotton.

Later on there was moderate buying and January improved at Rs. 473/12. The market closed at 2 p.m. as under :

I.C.C. Jan.	473	10	0
I.C.C. March	473	8	0
I.C.C. May	479	14	0
I.C.C. July	487	6	0
I.C.C. Sept.	492	10	0

INDIAN COTTON PARITY.

Indian Cotton January Contract is 1647 cent points below New York January at Exchange rate 331.

HIGH & LOW COTTON PRICES.

BOMBAY, Nov. 21.

	Hi.	Lo.	Closing.
Jan.	477	472-1/4	474
March	476-1/2	473-1/4	473-1/2
May	482-1/4	479-1/2	479-1/2
July	489-1/2	487	487
Sept.	494-1/2	491-1/2	492
Karachi 4F Jan.	52/0/0	52/0/0	52/0/0

NEW YORK COTTON FIRM

NEW YORK, Nov. 21.

Cotton opened very steady 8 to 17 higher with these gains later extended on prenotice day covering in December contracts with the option, reaching 34.65 while persistent buying by mills and the strong spot market and textile news stimulated short covering in other positions. Traders again placed emphasis on the bullish statistical picture and firmness of grain markets while the trade readily absorbed moderate hedges. The far distant months came more in the picture as some of the recent sellers were repurchasing contracts. Towards noon, profit-taking brought some setback but fair gains were shown at the call. Pressure increased in early afternoon until most of the earlier gains were erased owing to Wall Street and other selling influenced by the recommendations by the Secretary of Agriculture for a greater Government power over commodity trading and reports that the Senate Republicans are contemplating developing their own anti-inflationary programme. The market quickly recovered on a renewal of mill buying and covering plus price fixing believed to be partly coincident with sales to Britain and Germany. The session closed firm though 41 higher to 10 lower. Sales are estimated at 450,000 bales.

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, Nov. 21.

December	34.79+39
January	34.72+41
March	34.83+27
March Highest	34.85+29
March Lowest	34.55—01
May	34.38+10
July	33.10+14
October	30.00—10
December	29.55—10
March	29.25—10
Middling Spot	35 37+37

NEW ORLEANS COTTON

New York, Nov. 21.

December	34.64+01
March	34.78+20
May	34.40+16
July	33.13+13
October	30.07—06
Middling Spot	34.30+35

LONDON BULLION.

London, Nov. 21.

Silver Spot 45d. Silver Forward 44-3/4d. Gold £8/12-3.

LONDON WHEAT.

London, Nov. 21.

Australian Wheat (bulk) F O. B. 125/6 Dec.-Jany. quoted.

CHICAGO WHEAT.

CHICAGO, Nov. 21.

December 3.05-1/4 to 3.05.
March 2.99-3/4 asked.
May 2.94-1/4 to 2.94.
July 2.60-1/2 to 2.64-1/4.

WOOL TOPS CLOSE QUITE

NEW YORK, Nov 21 (UPA). The wool tops futures market closed quiet, five to 10 points lower, today. December was quoted at 180.5 bid, 183 asked; March 177.5 bid, 178.5 asked; May 172.5 bid, 174 asked; July 169.5 bid, 170 asked; October 167 bid, 168 asked

CHICAGO GRAINS MARKET.

CHICAGO, Nov. 21.

Chicago Grains were strong under the leadership of wheat on commercial buying against export flour sales as well as short covering stimulated by clearing conditions in the winter wheat belt and the official predictions of freezing temperatures in south-western Kansas with crop observers stating it would be harmful to the new wheat crop at present. Switzerland requested offers to purchase 12,000 long tons 80 per cent extraction flour against the January quota. The C. C. C. Kansas City office purchased 683,000 bushels wheat the Chicago office 10,000 while Minneapolis bought 185,000 bushels of wheat and 305,000 bushels oats.

CITY & SUBURBS

TO-DAY

Hindu: Kartik Shud 10, 2004.
Muslim: Mohurrum 9, 1367.
Parsi: Khordad 21, 1317.
Sunrise: 6-51 a.m. Sunset: 6-00 p.m.
Hightide: 07-23, 20-40. Lowtide: 01-06, 14-36.

Today's Engagements

PRABASHI BANGA SAHITYA SAMMELAN: First meeting of the members of the Reception Committee for the 25th Annual Conference of Prabashi Banga Sahitya Sammelan will be held in A. C. Chatterjee Memorial Hall (Bengali School) Morebag Road, Dadar, G.I.P. today at 9 a.m. to elect office bearers etc.

SIXTY-FIRST BIRTHDAY CELEBRATION OF BABURAO JOSHI: Today at Brahman Sabha, Girgaum from 6 a.m. to 9-30 p.m.

ARYA SAMAJ: Public meeting today at Arya Samaj Kakadwadi at 7 p.m.

CHILDREN'S FAIR: Under the auspices of Adarsh Bal Mandir and Khar Balkan-Ji-Bari, as a part of Gijubhai Anniversary Celebrations, today at the Madhu Park, 1st Road, Khar, from 4 p.m. to 5 p.m. 'Anand Bazar' and Variety Entertainments, Miss Indumati Chimanlal, Parliamentary Secretary to the Prime Minister and Minister of Education, Government of Bombay, presiding.

REGIONAL TRANSPORT TRAFFIC EMPLOYEES' UNION: First Annual Social Gathering today at 4 p.m. at the Wagle Memorial Hall (Chikitsaka Samuha High School). Kandewadi, Girgaon.

KARNATAK CO-OPERATIVE HOUSING SOCIETY: Laying Foundation Stone of Buildings of Society by the Hon. Mr. Gulzarilal Nanda today at 10 a.m. at Society's estate at the Junction of the Lady Hardinge Road and Mogul Lane, Matunga Road Station, (B.B. & C.I.)

"G" WARD TENANTS ASSOCIATION (DADAR): Meeting of tenants of Devji Dharsi Chawls, Pednekar Wadi, Saitan Chowki, today at 10 a.m. in the chawl compound.

FORT ARYA VEER DAL: Volunteers requested to be present at 2 p.m. today at the Arya Samaj Mandir Fort with uniform.

ARYA SAMAJ (FORT): Lecture by Shree Mullic Dulichandji on "Vedic Religion" at the Samaj Mandir Fort today at 9-30 a.m.

SUBHAS SCHOOL OF POLITICS: Under the auspices of the "C" Ward Forward Bloc the Subhas School of Politi. will be opened by Sjt. Mukundalal Sircar, Secretary of the All-India Forward Bloc today at 2 p.m. at Bhagwankalawadi, Bhuleshwar. Comrades Girdhar Thakkar and Gouri Shankar Bhatt will address the gathering

B.B. & C.I. RLY. EMPLOYEES' ASSOCIATION: Annual general meeting today and tomorrow (Monday) at Kachhi Jain Gurjarwadi, near G.I.P. Rly. Workshop, Matunga. The following is the programme:—Today 8 a.m. Flag Salutation. 5-30 p.m. Public Meeting. President: Hon. Mr. Gulzarilal Nanda.

Monday 24-11-47: 5-30 p.m. Public Meeting. President Abid Ali Jafferbhai.

KHADI CONFERENCE: Under the auspices of B.P.C.C. Constructive Committee today at 9 a.m. at Peoples' Hall, Congress House.

UNITED LODGE OF THEOSOPHISTS: Lecture on "The Psychology of Memory" today at 6-15 p.m. at Jehangir Wadia Building, Opp. Flora Fountain

MEETING OF ACTIVE CONGRESS WORKERS: Today at 5-30 p.m. (S.T.), at Congress House Hall when Sjt. S. K. Patil will give a talk on "The Delhi Session of the A.I.C.C."

BOMBAY ASTROLOGICAL SOCIETY: Mr. K. V. Soman will deliver a lecture on "Elementary Astrology" at 4 p.m. and Mr. N. A. Vyas on "Facts in Palmistry" at 5 p.m. today at the Liberty High School, Princess Street.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST EMPLOYEES' UNION: At the Annual General Meeting of the above Union held on 21st November 1947, the following Office-bearers were unanimously elected for the year 1947-48. President: Asoka Mehta. Vice-President: Adam Adil, General Secretary: Ishwarbhai S. Patel.

MALAYALEE CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION, BOMBAY: Under the auspices of the Malayalee Christian Association, Bombay, Kumari Rajam Venkatram will give a Grand Bharata Natyam Recital at 7 p.m. at the Vanamalee Hall, Dadar (B.B. & C.I.) today (Sunday).

BUDDHA SOCIETY: Public lecture by Swami Sachhidanand Saraswati in the Society's Hall in Nair Building (Powells Company's Office) at the Junction of Lamington and Sandhurst Roads, today at 9-45 a.m. on "Buddhism and Vedantism"

LATE DR. C. J. J. FOX: A condolence meeting of the staff and the students of the Royal Institute of Science, Bombay, was held at the Institute today to mourn the death of Dr. C. J. J. Fox, the First Principal of the Institute, at Exmouth, on the 8th instant. Dr. Mata Prasad, the Principal of the Institute, presiding paid warm tributes to the memory of Dr. Fox. He said that Dr. Fox joined as the First Principal of the Institute in 1920, and succeeded in laying the foundations of the Institute as a centre for higher teaching and research work in science subjects. Other speakers, among whom were former collaborators and associates of Dr. Fox, dealt on the work and personal qualities of Dr. Fox.

City Municipal Elections

B.P.C.C. Board To Select Candidates; Safia Khan And Sevika Dal

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The Bombay Provincial Congress Committee to-day appointed a Selection Board, consisting of Mr. S. K. Patil, Mr. M. Y. Nurie and Mr. Bhawanji A. Khimji, charged with the function of scrutinising and selecting the applications of candidates who intend contesting the ensuing Municipal Corporation election on the Congress ticket. The Selection Board shall determine the number of candidates to be set up by the B.P.C.C.

The main consideration, said Mr. S. K. Patil, the President, that will guide the Board in the selection will be the candidate's merit and record of public service. He emphasised the point that the ensuing elections were purely a civic affair and there was politics involved. Every candidate shall have to bear his or her share of expenses for the election.

The B.P.C.C. also set up a Municipal Election Committee, comprising of sixteen members, to make necessary arrangements for conducting the elections, including publicity, propaganda raising funds, etc.

Objections were raised to several names which were proposed. Mr. Patil again stressed his view that the elections which they were preparing to fight were entirely devoid of politics and the criterion on which they approached the question was that of civic service. He regretted that no Socialists had applied for candidature so far. He, however, stated that that would not be a bar against their selection. The lists would be open for him till the last day of the election of the candidates.

The meeting accepted the resignation of Mrs. Sofia Khan from the office of the G.O.C. of the Congress Sevika Dal.

TO-DAY ON RADIO

SUNDAY, Nov. 23.

BOMBAY—1.

244 m (1,231 kc/s)—7-30 a.m. Geet Manthan 7-40 News (M) 7-50 News (G) 8-0 News (E) 8-15 News (H) 8-30 Gajanan Karnad (Violin) 9-0 Geet Gurjari 9-15 Laxmibai Jadhav (Ramkali) 11-0 Film Music 11-45 Yad-i-Hussain 12-15 p.m. Vinayakrao Patwardhan (Vocal) 12-45 News (M) 12-50 News (G) 12-55 C V. Pantvaidya (Indore) (Vocal) 1-25 News (H) 1-30 News (E) 4-20 Vinayakrao Patwardhan (Vocal) 4-50 Brahmanand Bhajan 5-0 Gajanan Karnad (Violin) 5-15 Gammat Jammat 5-45 News (K) 6-0 News (E) 6-10 News (H) 6-15 Dattubuwa Chawale and Party (Bhajan) 6-30 Basnandai A Programme of Gujarati Garbigeeto 6-45 Kabir Bhajan 7-0 Vinayakrao Patwardhan (Vocal) 7-30 Gajanan Karnad (Violin) 8-0 News (M) 8-15 News (G) 8-30 Kavya Darshan 8-48 Suratilala, Feature in Gujarati 9-0 News (E) 9-15 News (H) 9-30 B. B. C. News.

VARIATIONS

41.44 m. (7,240 kc/s)—7-40 a.m. Saz Sangeet 5.45 p.m. Clarionet Recital 5-55 Locals.

61.48 m. (4,880 kc/s)—8-0 p.m. Gujrati Geeto 8-15 Kana Deb (Bhajan) 9-0 C. V. Pantvaidya (Indore) (Vocal) 10-0 Laxmibai Jadhav (Durga).

PRAJABANDHU GUJERAT SAMACHAR

The "Prajabandhu Gujarat Samachar" has issued its Dipotsavi number. It is a bulky issue of over 250 pages, covering a wide range of subjects, including some 30 short poems. The frontispiece of this number, which is fully illustrated, shows Jawaharlal Nehru, free India's first Prime Minister, holding aloft the Torch of Freedom.

Japan's Interest In India

A meeting of the Bombay Branch of the Indian Council of World Affairs was held at 6 p.m. on Friday with Sir H. P. Mody, in the chair, when Mr. J. P. Patel, Member of the Indian Trade Delegation to Japan, addressed the members on "Japan Under Scap".

In his address, Mr. Patel said that having fought two successful wars, Japan is now crippled as a result of a terrific defeat which she has encountered in World War II and is today under the military rule of General McArthur who is the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers (commonly referred to as Scap). There are 11 countries responsible for the occupation and control of Japan represented in the Far Eastern Commission with Headquarters in Washington which determine the basic policies transmitted to Scap. On the surface, to a visitor Japan seems completely submerged under this American influence but its effect on the Japanese people cannot be visualised at the present moment.

General McArthur's very wise policy of importing food for the entire American Army and American personnel, both in Japan and in Korea, has saved the Japanese from further deterioration of their already grave food situation. The Japanese show great interest in developments in India and are most anxious to co-operate in building up peace in Asia and the world.

Mohurrum Traffic Regulations

The Commissioner of Police, Greater Bombay, has issued the following orders for the regulation of the traffic on the Kattal-Ki-Rat and immersion day within the Municipal limits of Kurla and Bandra.

AT KURLA:—All vehicular traffic proceeding along Old Agra Road through Kurla will be diverted along New Agra Road from 11 p.m. on Kattal-Ki-Rat, i.e. November 23, 1947 to 7 p.m. the next day and between 12 noon and 11-30 p.m. on the immersion day, i.e. November 24, 1947.

AT BANDRA:—On the immersion day, i.e. November 24, between 3 p.m. and 5-30 p.m.—(a) South bound vehicular traffic along Ghodbunder Road will turn to the left into Turner Road, past Bandra Railway Station, Station Road and turn into the Gully by the side of the Slaughter House compound well, thus meeting Princess Avenue near the Musjid North of Bandra Causeway, (b) East bound vehicular traffic along Hill Road will turn into Waterfield Road and Turner Road and then take the route mentioned above; and (c) North bound vehicular traffic will turn left as soon as it arrives near the Musjid on Princess Avenue and pass through Bunderwadi by Old Ghodbunder Road crossing Hill Road at Library Nake and then proceeding along Ghodbunder Road near Jari Mari Temple.

Harijan Temple Entry At Pandharpur

Now that Harijans are entitled to enter Hindu temples and worship in them under the latest piece of legislation, Mr. G. D. Tapase, the Harijan Minister for Backward Class in the Government of Bombay will enter the famous Vithoba Temple at Pandharpur on Monday morning.

The Minister will leave Bombay on Sunday evening and return to the City on Wednesday (November 26).

On Monday, Mr. Tapase will address a public meeting on the sands of the Chandrabhaga River on the implications of the new social reform and on the following day inaugurate the Malsiras Taluka Harijan Conference at Akluj convened by Messrs. Kudale and Kamble.

HIMA KESARCODI IN NEW ROLE

Tagore's Dance Drama At Excelsior Theatre

Bombay will have the pleasure of seeing Hima Kesarcodi in one of her spectacular production at the Excelsior Theatre to-day. This time she has combined her knowledge of theatre with that of dance—in a dance dramatisation of Tagore's "Chitra" with a cast, which includes reputed dancers like Kamal (Menaka's troop), Jayanand, a Singalese dancer of great excellence, Vasant Kumar, a Kathak expert, Keshao Narayan, well-known for Bharat Natyam, Suneeti of Kalpana fame and a host of other talented and beautiful artists, under the leadership of the already famous Southern Indian dancer—Krishnan Kutty.

The adaptation for purposes of the dance has been made by Hima Kesarcodi, who has introduced into this always popular mythological theme—Tagore's contribution to the problem of the emancipation of women—a number of fantasy ballets built on a colourful and spectacular scale. This group has been hard at work for three months under Krishnan Kutty in an effort to perfect the production. The performance at the Excelsior Theatre begins at 10-30 a.m. to-day. It will be repeated at the same theatre on the 30th instant.

LET HINDI REPLACE ENGLISH

Plea To Make It Bombay's *Provincial Language*

BOMBAY, Saturday.

An emphatic plea was made to the Bombay Government to recognise Hindi as a provincial language by Mr. Radhakrishna Khaitan Chairman of the Reception Committee of the forthcoming All-India Hindi Sahitya Sammelan addressing pressmen at the Taj Mahal Hotel this evening.

He said that English was losing popularity and it was imperative that some other language should replace it advantageously in the near future.

He said: "Out of the seventeen Aryan languages belonging to the European family, all having their origin in Sanskrit and four others belonging to the Dravid group, Hindi is the one language which exhibits a high degree of affinity to all these and happens to be the most widely spoken language in the Orient. Hindi is the mother tongue of the major portion of the population of U.P., Central Provinces, Bihar, Rajputana and East Punjab, somewhere near 200 millions numerically, out of the aggregate 300 millions who people the entire Indian Dominion."

"The Devnagari script in which spoken Hindi is written is unparalleled and distinguished for its scientific structure. No other language in the world, including Urdu and Roman can be proud of such phonetic accuracy and claim to render and reproduce the spoken word so faultlessly inp script as Hindi. The Script is the product of centuries of growth and development of our cultural traditions."

Explaining the special significance of the coming All-India Hindi Sahitya Sammelan to be held in the last week of December in Bombay he said it would formulate a scheme for providing literature in Hindi on subjects like Science, History, Politics, Economics and Sociology to be prescribed for higher studies after Hindi was accepted as the court language of the Indian Union.

The Reception Committee of the 35 All-India Hindi Sahitya Sammelan had decided to hold its session in Bombay on December 28, 29, 30 and 31. Mr. Rahul Sankrinytuaan has been elected as president of the Sammelan. The Committee will approach Dr. Rajandra Prasad to inaugurate the conference. The Marine Drive Maidan has been selected as venue for the session which will be named as "Hindi Nagar."

PROHIBITION BOARD TO POPULARISE NIRA

In the coming Industrial and Agricultural Exhibition the Provincial Prohibition Board has taken a big stall to popularise prohibition plan. A major portion of it will be given to Nira and its products which will be conducted under the supervision of Messrs. Shah and Naik. Nira which is considered a very nutritive drink will be sold in this stall. There will be also a demonstration of producing sugar and Gul from Nira.

A number of oil paintings depicting the evils of alcoholism and other posters some of which have been prepared by the J. J. School of Art will be exhibited. Very interesting statistics are interpreted in the form of graphs to enlighten the public on the various economic aspects of the problem. These graphs are being prepared by expert artists. Books and pamphlets on prohibition will also be on sale.

PRICES OF AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY

The Government of Bombay has issued an Order (published in the Bombay Government Gazette Extraordinary, dated the 21st November 1947) fixing the maximum selling prices of imported tractors, oil engines, tractor ploughs and secondhand iron pipes. Under this Order importers and dealers are allowed to charge not more than 25 per cent over the landed cost in the case of oil-engines having a H.P. between 5 and 40, tractors and tractors ploughs, 20 per cent over the landed cost for secondhand iron pipes and oil engines having a H.P. between 41 and 55 and 12 1/2 per cent over the landed cost for oil engines having a H.P. between 56 and 60.

Goan-Marathi Conference

POONA, Nov. 22 (API): The Goan-Marathi Literary Conference will be held here on December 20 and 21. Mr. Shanker Rao Deo, General Secretary of the Indian National Congress, will preside.

Amarnath-McCool Duel At Brisbane

INDIA SKIPPER PIERCES QUEENSLAND FIELD

Scores 101 Not Out: Mankad's Fine Work With Leather

Queensland	*1st*	*Innings*	*341*
India	*1st*	*Innings*	*249 for 5 wkts.*

(From Duleepsinghji, Reuter Special Correspondent With The Indian Cricket Team)

BRISBANE, Nov. 22, (Reuter): Amarnath, coming in at three wickets down for 77, once again extricated the Indian side from a critical position. He drove with great force and pierced the well-placed field, spread out to save fours He scored his last fifty runs in 55 minutes with drives, cuts both late and square and well placed shots on the leg side.

Mankad except for a couple of streaky shots through the slips early on, played his usual sound steady innings. After reaching his fifty he became shaky, and was out trying a big hit against the spin.

It is a pity that he gets in the fifties and sixties, but with the amount of bowling he is asked to do, it is just as well he does not make big scores, as otherwise his bowling would be likely to suffer. India needs him more as a bowler.

Kishenchand scored mostly behind the wicket and on the leg side, and was brilliantly caught by McCool.

Adhikari came in at a critical time, and helped Amarnath to add a valuable 81 for the unbeaten sixth wicket partnership.

Rangnekar, after missing several balls at which he swung round to hit, was bowled. He has failed to find his form.

McCool is the best googly bowler the Indians have yet met in Australia, but on the whole the batsmen played him well. With flight, spin and a good length, however, he commanded respect.

The Amarnath-McCool duel was interesting. Amarnath won the first round, but today he is likely to win against any bowler.

The Queensland innings ended quickly after the Raymer-Young partnership was broken. Raymer played a valuable innings, being a lefthander, found Mankad easier to play.

Mankad getting two tail-end wickets, finished with the analysis of 6 for 76. This was a fine piece of bowling. Amarnath bowled well with the new ball, but found his slips and leg fielders behind the wicket letting balls through which might easily have been catches if they had stood little closer to the batsman.

Amarnath's batting and McCool's bowling made the cricket most interesting.

The Play - - - - -

The Indian players were pleased when the weather was even warmer than yesterday for the second day's play in their match against Queensland today.

Sohoni and Amarnath opened the attack with the new ball there being a similar breeze as on the opening day.

Young pulled Amarnath's third ball for four and also glanced last delivery of the opening over to the boundary to send up the three hundred in five hours.

Sohoni made pace from the pitch but his direction in his early overs was erratic.

Raymer snicked Amarnath for four on the leg side and the pair added 26 in a quarter of an hour neither batsmen being in trouble against the swing bowlers.

The batsmen forced the scoring and at 317 Mankad replaced Sohoni.

Raymer swept his sixth delivery to fine leg for four and two boundary shots came off Amarnath's next over. Young luckily snicked a ball from the Indian captain through slips and Raymer late-cut him to the fence.

49 runs were added in half an hour this morning before Rayer playing defensively was caught behind the wicket wide on the offside in Amarnath's fourth over. He batted two hours for his 82. The pair had put up 87 valuable runs in 70 minutes. The eighth wicket fell at 338. Three runs later Len Johnson was dismissed when he attempted a big hit off a ball from Mankad which was almost a yorker and was leg before.

Mankad ended the innings at 341 made at the rate of a run a minute in the next over when he clean bowled Smith after Young, in the previous over from Amarnath, had vainly tried to wrest the strike.

Mankad deserved his excellent figures of six for 76 of nearly 43 overs because he bowled steadily throughout the innings.

BAD START

Queensland entrusted the opening attack against Mankad and Sarwate to Len Johnson and Cyril Smith. The latter stands six feet four inches and is 21 years of age and was making his debut in first class cricket.

Mankad played a maiden over to Johnson while Smith in his first over made a good length ball rise at Medium pace but Sarwate on-drove the over-pitched ball for three and Mankad late-cut him for a two and a single in the same over.

Johnson immediately struck length and direction and Sarwate attempting to cut the third ball of his second over gave an easy catch to Brown at second slip. The wicket fell with only seven runs on the board.

Rai Singh promoted in the batting order glanced Johnson for two.

Smith presented no difficulty and Mankad late cut him for a four while Rai Singh on drove the youngster for two.

In Johnson's next over, Mankad called for a short single when he made a stroke towards point. Rai Singh responded, but had no hope of beating Archer's brilliant throw-in which hit the side of the stumps.

The second wicket fell at 16 and with disheartening start, a big responsibility was thrust on Mankad and Kishenchand, next man in.

Kishenchand opened by forcing Johnson straight for two and then late cut him for another two.

Carrigan replaced Smith for the last over before lunch which was taken at 32 for two after half an hour's batting. Mankad was ten not out and Kishenchand 15 not out.

STEADY BATTING.

In Johnson's first over after lunch, Mankad made a similar stroke that caused Sarwate's dismissal, but this time the ball flew between first and second slip. To celebrate this escape Mankad straight drove Carrigan for three.

Kishenchand's runs came mainly from glances and late cuts, and the 50 went up in three-quarters of an hour with both batsmen in their twenties.

McCool replaced Carrigan for the fourth over after lunch and Kishenchand stepped out and drove him for a single while Mankad pulled a short ball over the mid-wicket's head for four.

Johnson was still very accurate and hostile, but in his eighth over Mankad cover-drove him for three, and Kishenchand found a gap behind point and obtained a two and a single.

Both batsmen were playing steadily and appeared settled; at 65 Smith replaced Johnson whose eight overs had cost 27 runs.

The partnership added 50 in 40 minutes with Kishenchand pulling a full toss from McCool for two, Rogers racing to cut off the ball before it reached the boundary with only about a foot to spare.

Test spinner McCool had not inspired terror in either batsman but in his sixth over he brought off a splendid catch. Kishenchand drove the ball back and although it travelled only inches from the ground McCool held the catch rolling over. Kishenchand batted safely and attractively for an hour for his 34 and the third wicket fell at 77.

Mankad greeted Amarnath's arrival by sweeping McCool to the boundary while Amarnath opened with a late-cut which produced a single off Johnson, his 500th run of the tour. He stepped out in McCool's next over and straight drove the ball to the sight screen.

The bowling did not seem to worry Amarnath, for next he turned Johnson for a two and then a single and followed by pulling McCool high for four. This sent up the 100 in an hour and a half.

SIXER FOR MANKAD.

Mankad was playing a solid innings while his Captain was scoring the runs and reached his 50 in 100 minutes with a square cut off McCool.

A feature of the innings to date was that none of the bowlers were able to beat the bat.

When 20, however, and the total 119, Amarnath attempting to force McCool past point snicked the ball chest high just clear of Johnson at first slip.

Raymer a slow left-arm bowler, took over from Johnson and opened with an excellent over to Mankad, but in his next over Mankad hit a soaring six over long on.

The partnership added 50 in three quarters of an hour and McCool, who had bowled for an hour unchanged with 11 overs 45 runs and Kishenchand's wicket was then replaced by Young.

Amarnath's skilful fine late-cut off Raymer travelled like lightning to the boundary and strangely the slow left-hander who failed to take a Victorian wicket in the Sheffield shield match last week proved the most troublesome of the bowlers and twice beat Amarnath's bat. At 141 McCool replaced him.

Mankad swung at McCool's fourth delivery which turned from leg and took his middle stump.

Mankad's 65 including five fours and one six took 130 minutes and the fourth wicket fell at 141.

Amarnath and Mankad added 64, faster than a run a minute.

Rangnekar joined his captain a few minutes before the tea interval and played only one ball.

At tea the score stood at 144 for four with Amarnath not out 36.

QUEENSLAND (First Innings)

Brown, lbw Mankad	42
Rogers, c Nayudu, b Sohoni	9
Morris, b Sarwate	115
Carrigan, b Mankad	13
McCool, b Mankad	45
Archer, b Sarwate	3
Tallon, b Mankad	5
Raymer c Sen, b Amarnath	82
Young not out	27
Len Johnson, lbw Mankad	3
Smith, b Mankad	0
Extras	6
Total	341

FALL OF WICKETS: 1 for 0, 2 for 91, 2 for 115; 4 for 183, 5 for 192, 6 for 199, 7 for 251, 8 for 338, 9 for 341.

BOWLING ANALYSIS

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Sohoni	12	1	54	1
Amarnath	12	2	47	1
Mankad	42.6	13	76	6
Amir Elahi	17	2	71	0
Sarwate	66	1	43	2
Nayudu	11	0	44	0

INDIA (First Innings)

Mankad, b McCool	65
Sarwate, c Brown, b Johnson	3
Raisingh, run out	4
Kishenchand, c and b McCool	34
Amarnath, not out	101
Rangnekar, b Johnson	14
Adhikarni (not out)	23
Extras	5
Total (for 5 wkts at close)	247

FALL OF WICKETS: 1 for 7, 2 for 16, 3 for 77, 4 for 141, 5 for 168.

BOWLING ANALYSIS:

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Johnson	17	3	56	2
Smith	10	0	47	0
Carrigan	5	1	24	0
McCool	20	3	80	2
Raymer	6	1	17	0
Young	8	1	20	0

Byes 2; Legbyes 3.

ILLEGAL FOREIGN PENETRATION IN SOVIET FRONTIER

Canadian Military Mission Members Accused

LONDON, Nov. 21 (Reuter): Moscow radio to-night broadcast a message from Kaliningrad, East Russia, which alleged that the Soviet frontier had been "violated" by members of a Canadian Military Mission.

"It has become known here that the other day, south-west of Kaliningrad, Soviet Frontier guards detained two unknown persons who had penetrated illegally into the territory of the Soviet Union," the message said.

"When documents were checked," the report continued, "it was found that the unknown persons were members of the Canadian Military Mission attached to the Allied Control Council in Germany."

Ibrahim Carries His Bat Again

Mistry Scores A Century

BOMBAY, Saturday.

IBRAHIM'S XI (First Innings) 398
MANTRI'S XI (First Innings) (for 4 wickets) 304

Continuing their first innings of 358 for 5 wkts. Ibrahim's XI were all out for 398 in just three-fourths of an hour this morning when play was resumed on the second day between Ibrahim's XI and Mantri's XI in the finals. Ibrahim remained unbeaten with an excellent 234 carrying his bat right through the innings. This makes the third time in their consecutive innings that Ibrahim has remained unbeaten.

Mantri XI replied with 304 for the loss of only four wickets. An excellent third wicket partnership of 133 runs between Mistry and Dalvi strengthened their position. Mistry's innings was somewhat fortunate as he was dropped or missed almost half a dozen times. Achadwalla and Dalvi played well and for the third consecutive innings notched up a respectable score.

IBRAHIM'S XI (First Innings)

K. C. Ibrahim not out	234
J. W. Anson, c Dalvi, b Solomon ..	0
K. C. Kassum c Mantri, b Solomon	0
L. B. Kenny, c and b Makwa	17
S. R. Arolkar, c and b Kore	14
D. B. Satha, c and b Kore	101
V. Dias, b Kore	22
S. Heptullah, b Kore	1
B. K. Garudachar, c Mantri, b Bhatia	0
A. Abraham c Reshamwala, b Kore	5
J. M. Patel, c Khot, b Bhatia ..	0
Extras (1 bye, 3 legbyes)	4
Total	398

FALL OF WICKETS: 1 for 0, 2 for 6, 3 for 36, 4 for 70, 5 for 315, 6 for 359, 7 for 363, 8 for 366, 9 for 387.

BOWLING ANALYSIS

	O	M	R	W
J. B. Khot	29	12	46	0
D. Solomon	15	3	50	2
F. M. Makwa	8	3	20	1
J. J. Kore	43	3	139	5
H. Reshamwala	25	6	70	0
Bhatia	14.5	0	53	2
M. M. Dalvi	3	0	10	0
N. S. Achadwala	2	0	6	0

MANTRI'S XI (First Innings)

M. K. Mantri c Ibrahim b Kenny	25
M. F. Mistry st. Dias b Satha ..	134
N. Achadwalla b Kassam	43
M. Dalvi b Heptulla	67
K. M. Bhatia batting	11
J. B. Khot batting	6
Solomon Makwa, Kore, Reshamwalla and Makhuda to bat.	
Exras	18
Total (for 4 wkts.)	304

Fall of wickets—1/46; 2/132; 3/265 and 4/289.

Bowling Analysis

	O.	M.	R.	W.
S. Heptulla	26	9	48	1
A. Abraham	11	0	34	0
L. B. Kenny	9	1	32	1
B. K. Garudachar	21	2	56	0
D. B. Satha	26	7	57	7
J. D'Souza	3	0	11	0
K. C. Kassam	8	1	21	1
S. R. Arolkar	5	0	27	0

Umpires—Messrs. Rangnekar and Billimoria.

TRADE EMBARGO AGAINST S. AFRICA

Pakistan Govt. To Review Position

LONDON, Nov. 22 (Reuter): In a message from New York, the correspondent of the South African Press Association, to-day, wrote: "When its financial year ends on March 31, 1948, the Government of Pakistan will review the whole subject of the continuation or otherwise of the Trade Embargo against South Africa, according to information made available to the South African Press Association

"It is understood that Pakistan feels it 'inherited' this trade embargo —hence the decision to review it."

BOMBAY RACES

MAGNIFICENT DOUBLE FOR APPRENTICE PURTU SINGH

Sunbathing Wins Chief Event

(By Our Racing Correspondent)

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Winner picking was not easy today at Mahaluxmi in spite of the small fields. Only two firm favourites scored in the eight events.

Apprentice jockey Purtu Singh rode a magnificent double on Miss Ruty in the opening event and Maduri in the last event.

The veteran Arab trainer, Talib worked a coup on the grey Sunbathing in the chief event, the Hughes Memorial Plate while in the earlier event, the Bulsar Plate his candidate M. & B. earned narrow defeat.

In the chief event, the top-weighted Flying Pageant, Birthright, Battalian and Nafiz declined at the last minute. Flying Home made the running for nearly five furlongs and faded out of the picture. Sunbathing was always placed behind the leader and spared half a length from the finishing Laxmi Vilas. The heavily supported Sister Vincent could only finish poor fourth.

At the gate when attempting a quick get away in the Bulsar Plate Kunigal Star and New Moon crashed into the tapes as a result of which both their riders, Vir Singh and Roberts were thrown down. The riders escaped injuries but the horses bolted away in opposite directions. They were ultimately caught and sent back to the stables and their investments were lost.

Thirty to one outsider Super Charge sprang a surprise when holding at bay by short-head the greatly finishing Banshee. With better efforts, Banshee could have reversed the verdict. Navvara, the favourite fell back to fourth position after a forward display.

It was most heartening to find a change for better in trainer Mahommedalli's luck. The oldest in the profession, he, for once today after a long spell sighted glimpse of his past glories when scoring a double for his patrons through the medium of Miss Rutty and Himat in the early events of the day.

The following are the results:—

MARINE LINES PLATE—1 1|4 Miles.
Mr. Kelso's MISS RUTTY 7-10 Purtusingh 1
Mr. F. J. Collins' GOLDEN MOON 8-10 Cunningham 2
Mr. P. H. Vaswani's GEETA RANI 9-0 U. G. Shaikh 3
Mr. S. F. Hasnain's GAY COUNT 8-3 Shiba 4
All ran.
Won by: Short head, Short head, 4 lengths.
Time: 2 minutes 22 1/5 seconds.
Tote Paid Rs. 32 for win; Rs. 11, 11 and 11 for places.
Trainer: Mahomedalli.

CURSETJEE DHUNJISHAW PLATE (Div.) II)—1 Mile.
Mr. R. K. F. Singh's HIMAT 8-9 A. Ahmed 1
Mrs S. M. Modi's QUEEN'S CUP 8-6 Cunningham 2
Major A. Svamvur's HERE AGAIN 8-9 Purtusingh 3
Shrimant Y. P. Ghatge and Prince Jaysingh's COEUR D'OR 8-9 Damodar 4
Not Run Goolkhund.
Won by: 4 1/2 lengths, 1 length, 4 lengths.
Time: 1 minute 46 2/5 seconds.
Tote paid Rs. 72 for win; Rs. 24, 23 and 18 for places.
Trainer: Mahomedalli.

THE DELHI PLATE.—Distance 1 mile 1 furlong.
Rao Saheb D K Parker's MOVING PICTURE 8-12 P Khade 1
Mr Nariman R Sukhia's EMBARKATION 9-3 N Dar 2
Mr G A Jasdanwalla's TORRENT 9-4 A Ahmed 3
Mr K S Irani's DAISY TRIPPER 8-10 Damodar 4
Not run: Brioche.
Won by: 3/4 lengths, 2 1/2 lengths, Head.
Time: 2 minutes 2 4/5 seconds.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 60. Places Rs. 22, Rs. 25 and Rs. 45
Trainer: B R Patel

THE CURSETJEE DHUNJISHAW PLATE. Division I—Distance 1 mile.
Mr A C Ardeshir's SHAH JAHAN 8-9 Evans 1
Mr B A Inglet's BLUE LOTUS 8-6 West 2
Major A Svamvur's ALL OUT 8-9 Roberts 3
H H Akkasaheb Maharaj's GOLDEN HORN 8-6 Mullsingh 4
Not run: Happy Go Lucky, Mussorie and Rolls Royce.
Won by: 2 1/2 lengths, 4 lengths, 2 lengths.
Time: 1 minute 46 2/5 seconds.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 14. Places Rs. 11, Rs. 17 and Rs. 12
Trainer: Buckley.

THE BULSAR PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.
Maharaja of Kashmir's FULL HOUSE 7-13 Taylor 1
Khan Saheb S Rashid Ahmed's M. and B. 8-11 Kheemsingh 2
Rao Saheb D K Parker's PAPER KING 8-4 P Khade 3
Mr P H Vaswani's MORTON DAISY 9-0 West 4
Not run: Comet and Rim Jhim.
Won by: Short head, 1 1/2 lengths, 3 1/2 lengths.
Time: 1 minute 18 seconds.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 44. Places Rs. 15, Rs. 20 and Rs. 12
Trainer: G L Shinde

THE HUGHES MEMORIAL PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.
Messrs. Hope and C J Shah's SUNBATHING 7-12 Kheemsingh 1
Maharani Seeta Devi Gaekwar of Baroda's LAXMI VILAS 9-1 P Khade 2
H H Akkasaheb Maharaj's IRISH RIGHT 7-4 Purtoosingh 3
The Chief of Patdi and Mrs. P J Sheth's SISTER VINCENT 8-2 Evans 4
Not run: Flying Pageant, Birthright, Battalia and Nafiz.
Won by: 1/2 lengths, 1 1/2 lengths, 2 lengths.
Time: 1 minute 17 1/5 seconds.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 73. Places Rs. 21, Rs. 24 and Rs. 21
Trainer: A L J Talib

THE LUCKNOW PLATE. Division II—Distance 7 furlongs.
Messrs. J D Banatwalla and R K Khona's SUPER CHARGE 7-13 Damodar 1
Mr Zito's BANSHEE 8-1 Eude 2
Mr A S Tyebjee's TANTALUM 7-13 Cunningham 3
Nawabzada Yemin-ul-Mulk of Bhopal's NAVVARA 8-13 Taylor 4
All ran.
Won by: Short head, Short head, 1 length.
Time: 1 minute 31 1/5 seconds.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 313. Places Rs. 57, Rs. 20 and Rs. 21
Trainer: H McQuade

THE LUCKNOW PLATE. Division I—Distance 7 furlongs.
Mr Rafi's MADURI 8-11 Purtoosingh 1
Maharaja of Idar's ROYAL CRUSADER 8-12 U G Sheikh 2
Messrs Chandulal J Shah and A H Ahmedbhoy's SITAMGAR 8-10 Antoo 3
Nawabzada Yemin-ul-Mulk of Bhopal's GHIZALA 8-8 Shiba .. 4
Not run: Black Page, Meghapushpa.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 38. Places Rs. 14, Rs. 15 and Rs. 22
Trainer: A Mahomed.

MARCH PAST IN RAJKOT

(From Our Correspondent)

RAJKOT, Nov. 21.

A march-past of the Kathiawar Defence Force was held near Jamsaheb Clock Tower last evening when the Regional Commissioner Mr. Buch, and Brig. Guru DayalSingh, took the salute. There was a parade of machine gun units and tank. In the residency quarters a party was arranged in honour of the Officer Commanding and the Officers of Kathiawar Defence Force the same evening. The Thakore Saheb and gentry of Rajkot attended

TIT FOR TAT?

KARACHI, Nov. 21 (UPI): Following the West Bengal Government's decision to deprive Mr. H. S. Suhrawardy of his seat in the West Bengal Legislature on the ground of his being a member of the Pakistan Constituent Assembly, it is learnt Mr. R. K. Sidhwa, member of the Indian Constituent Assembly will be deprived of his seat in the Sind Assembly by the Sind Government.

ON WITH THE SHOW!

XENIA ZARINA'S BOMBAY DEBUT

Xenia Zarina, known in Paris, London, New York, Lisbon Mexico City, Teheran and Tokyo, as one of the finest exponents of authentic Asiatic dances in the world today, makes her Bombay debut next Wednesday, Nov, 26 at St. Xavier's College Hall at 6-30 p. m. The programme is composed of Javanese, Balinese, Siamese, Cambodian and Japanese classic dances, all authentic, and costumed in the most lavish authentic costumes ever seen on a Bombay stage. The dances will be fully explained and narrated by ALKAZI, well known for his perfect diction and quality of voice. The music accompanying the dances is original of the countries represented, and executed by Cecil Mendoza and Geral Brodie, using authentic Far Eastern instruments

Last Tuesday, Xenia Zarina gave a preview for the Press of Bombay, The critics who were present, were enthusiastic in their acclaim, stating that her programme is a UNIQUE art offering. The tickets are obtainable at Rose and Co, Taj Mahal, Ambassador and Ritz Hotels.

In the picture alongside Xenia Zarina is to be seen in the SCRIMPI —a Javanese Court Dance which is said to have its origin in the dance of the celestial dancers who were creat-ed by Indra, Lord of the Heavens. For centuries it has been cultivated in the Javanese Court, being danced exclusively by Princesses of Royal blood, in the presence of the Sovereign. It is the slowest dance in the world, and rightly so, for its meaning is the movement and evolution of Nature Herself, with her slowly changing forms blending one into another through eternity. The Scrimpi is abstract and etherial in the extreme.

Reminiscences Of Stage And Screen

By "SARDI"

HOWARD IN "SMILIN' THROUGH"

Last week, memory took us back to the beginnings of Leslie Howard's screen career, which started with such films as "Outward Bound," "A Free Soul," "A Woman In His House", "Five and Ten", "Of Human Bondage', "Secrets", and "Devotion.' This week, let us fly back once again on the magic carpet of reminiscences and watch Howard in some of his outstanding films roles.

Do you remember that enchanting little play, SMILIN' THROUGH, by Allan Langdon Martin? In the days of the silents, NORMA TALMADGE brought it to the screen, playing opposite EUGENE O'BRIEN. In the first talkie version, Leslie Howard played John Carteret whose bride Moonyeen, portrayed by NORMA SHEARER, was shot dead at the bridal altar by her jealous lover Kenneth Wayne, a role enacted by FREDRIC MARCH. That was a never to be forgotten scene. For the rest of the picture, Howard was the embittered old Sir John who would not sanction the marriage of his niece Moonyeen, to Wayne's son Jeremial, the two roles being doubled by Shearer and March. A subsequent talkie version had JEANETTE MACDONALD in the leading feminine role, and BRIAN AHERNE in Howard's part, with GENE RAYMOND playing March's dual roles.

I remember seeing this play, so full of wistful appeal, at the Golders Green Orpheum of all places. ERIC WETHERELL took the part of Sir John, with HELEN FRANKLYN in the female lead and with KENNETH RAYMOND playing the two Waynes. Somehow, this stage presentation seemed to lack the charm of the screenplay, or it may be that for me the whole thing had become rather stale, I having seen it several times since my childhood recollection of the Talmadge version.

AS SIR PERCY

Perhaps one of Howard's finest characterisations, was as the foppish Sir Percy Blakeney of Baroness Orczy's THE SCARLET PIMPERNEL, whose deeds of heroism in rescuing French aristocrats from the guillotine were unknown even to his own wife—played by the exotic MERLE OBERON—to whom a mere chance revealed the truth. I remember seeing that fine actor. MATHESON LANG, as Sir Percy, in a British version made way back over the years. Between Howard and Lang, it would be a hard choice to decide whose was the better interpretation. As far as I can recall, Lang failed to impart to the role that delightful touch of outward foppishness that made the gallant Sir Percy appear a mere popinjay.

In the Howard film, Sir Andrew Ffoulkes was played by the British stage and screen star, ANTHONY BUSHELL who started his career in the George Arliss film DISRAELI. Remember? It was by an odd coincidence that I last saw Anthony Bushell in person. It was in the summer of 1941 and a whole company of officer cadets was collected in the lecture room of the Royal Military College, Sandhurst, which then went under the designation of the 161st O.C.T.U. Our Company Commander, one Major Oakshott, brought in a handsome Scotts Guards Captain to lecture on armoured vehicles. He was introduced as Captain Bushell and it remained for yours truly to be the first among all the cadets, to recognise him as the famous star.

IN "THE PETRIFIED FOREST"

To get back to Leslie Howard, he was best playing dreamer roles. That is why he was ideally cast as Ashley Wilkes in GONE WITH THE WIND. On reading the best-seller when it first came out, I remember myself casting, in imagination, Howard, in the role which he later won. I also recollect visualising CLARK GABLE as Rhett and OLIVIA DE HAVILLAND as Melanie—which all goes to show I have the makings of a casting director! Anyway, I did not dream of even remotely associating VIVIEN LEIGH as Scarlett. My selections for the part were either KATHARINE HEPBURN or BETTE DAVIS.

A dreamer role which Howard played to perfection, was in THE PETRIFIED FOREST. As the ambitious author who ended up by being a glorious failure seeking refuge in the stone wilderness of Arizona, he was superb. So was HUMPHREY BOGART as the gangster at whose hands the author met death to save the heroine, played by BETTE DAVIS for her future achievements as an artist. As a stage play, "The Petrified Forest" was excellent, but for the screen it lacked action. However, I shall always remember it for the fine acting of its stars.

That's all till next week rolls around, when there will be some more reminiscences of Leslie Howard.

NOTE

Our film reviews appear in the daily "Chronicle" every Friday (Foreign films) and Saturday (Indian photoplays).

Bomb Explosion In Rome

Christian Democratic Party's Office Wrecked

ROME, Nov. 22 (Reuter): A bomb last night wrecked the Rome offices of the Christian Democratic Party, to which the Prime Minister, Signor Alcide Gasperi, belongs, climaxing a weeking of rioting throughout Italy which started with the killing of a Sicilian Trade Union leader at Marsala in the middle of last week.

Another oomb was thrown at the offices of the extreme right-wing common man party here shortly after the wrecking of the Christian Democratic Headquarters.

Both incidents coincided with a black out caused by a demonstration strike of power workers.

It was believed that some persons were injured by the first bomb but none by the second.

Riots which have been intense in Southern Italy all the past week spread to Bitonto to-day and police reinforcements were sent there from Bari.

A third bomb was found in the Central Office of the Rome Branch of the Christian Democrat Party outside the room of a Committee Secretary. It was of fused dynamite and was removed before it exploded.

One of the bomb caused many casualties, it was later learned, but there was some panic near the scenes of the explosions.

KISAN LEADER SHOT DEAD

SHOLAPUR, Nov. 22, (U. P. I.): Mr. Vasant Rakshabhuvankar, a young Communist leader and Secretary of the Gangapur Taluka Kisan Sabha in the Aurangabad District, was shot dead by the Nizam's police while he was leading an attack with 60 Kisans, on the Bhanathan police chowki in the Vaijapur Taluka. A pitched battle took place between the Kisans and the police and 'goondas' on the 16th night, in which the young Kisan leader was shot dead. The enraged Kisans in the later encounter, killed five police and 'goondas'.

The whole of the Gangapur Taluka is astir and agitated on the loss of the young Kisan leader

32-PAGE BOOKLET

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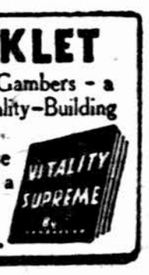

JODHPUR AND JAISALMER TO ACCEDE TO PAKISTAN?

(From Our Correspondent)

INDORE, Nov. 21: It is not unlikely that Jodhpur and Jaisalmer States of Rajputana situated on the borders of Pakistan may accede to Pakistan at any opportune movement after withdrawing from the Dominion of India, to which they have already acceded in August last. A very reliable source who recently interviewed the Ruler of Jodhpur State was told by the latter that he has no particular affiliation to the Dominion of India and will not hesitate in joining Pakistan, in case he finds that his interests are safe in Pakistan. It may be recalled that the Jodhpur Ruler had acceded to the Indian Dominion after much persuasion. The Ruler of Jaisalmer State recently twice received in his palace Mr. Gazdar from Pakistan and had long talks with him in this respect. The Ruler of Bikaner State in Rajputana bordering on Pakistan is also reported to have come to some trade pact with the Prime Minister of Bahawalpur State (Pakistan) who recently paid a visit to Bikaner State. It is also evpected that Mr. Nichaldas Wazirani, a Hindu Mahasabha leader of Sind, may shortly be associated with the Bikaner State in capacity of a Minister.

It is reliably understood that the Minister of States of the Government of India has asked an explanation from the Government of Jaisalmer State about the lathi charge alleged to have been made under their order to disperse a procession taken out in honour of Gandhi Jayanti.

Mr. Purushottam Sharma, nominee of the Praja Mandal, has been included in the State Cabinet of Kishangarn (Rajputana). The Praja Mandal of Dungarpur State (Rajputana) has also resolved to accept the Ruler's invitation to allow its two representatives to join the State Cabinet.

Zafrullah Causes Stir In U. N. Palestine Sub-Committee

Says Partition Map Shown To Delegates Gives Erroneous Impression Of Negeb Area

LAKE SUCCESS (New York), Nov. 21 (Reuter).—The Pakistan delegate, Sir Zafrullah Khan, caused a stir in the United Nations Palestine Sub-Committee yesterday when he pointed out that the partition map which was given to delegates showed the whole of the Negeb area of Southern Palestine in a separate section, and drawn to a scale four times smaller than the rest of the map.

This, he said, gave an entirely erroneous impression of the relative size of the Negeb to the rest of Palestine.

Under the Palestine Partition plan, most of the Negeb is to go to the Jews.

Earlier the following exchange of questions and answers took place between Camille Chamoun of the Lebanon and John Martin of Britain: "Does the fact that Britain is handing over power to the United Nations Commission mean Britain recognises the legality of that Commission?"

Answer: "Britain neither accepts nor rejects the legality of the Commission. The term 'handing over' has no juridical meaning."

Question: "Will Britain accept any change in immigration quotas where the mandatory is in control?"

Answer: "In areas where the mandatory remains in control present quotas would remain in force."

Question: "Does Britain find any justification, geographical or historical, for the proposed severance of 54 Arab villages from their arable lands?"

Answer: "It is not proper for Britain to express any opinion on merits of the proposed boundary."

Amplifying the last answer Mr. Martin stressed the administrative difficulties in drawing the separation line between villages and their lands. Mr. Martin added that the beginning of the practical application of the policies now advocated in the United Nations for Palestine—such as the actual mapping out of the Partition boundary lines in predominantly Arab villages—would be a certain signal for the outbreak of disorders

TERMINATION OF MANDATE

Beginning of the practical application of the policies now advocated in the United Nations for Palestine—such as the actual mapping out of the partition boundary lines in predominantly Arab villages—would be a certain signal for the outbreak of disorders, British representative John Martin told the United Nations Palestine Sub-Committee here today.

He said that in such a case British troops would become involved and the British Government could not contemplate taking such a risk

The Sub-Committee has redrafted its report to fit into the declared attitude of the British Government but it still puts August 1 as the latest date for the termination of the mandate and the withdrawal of troops.

Faris Al Khoury, the Syrian delegate, asked the British delegate to give the Committee full details of why Britain found the mandate unworkable.

If the United Nations was preparing to take over responsibility for Palestine, surely it should benefit by Britain's experience in the past, he said.

CHARGE AGAINST RABBI KORFF DROPPED

WASHINGTON, Nov. 21 (Reuter).—France has dropped charges against Rabbi Baruch Korff, former Vice-President of the United States Political Action Committee for Palestine who was held in connection with a reported plot to "bomb" London with propaganda leaflets, the United States State Department reported tonight.

Officials said the United States Embassy in Paris was trying to help him to return home as soon as possible.

Rabbi Korff was detained on September 6 at an airport near Paris, where it was alleged he was about to board a private plane with a load of leaflets.

BATHING DIVERSITIES NO. 5

This was a belief of the Chinese mother and so she purified with Dragon's Eggs the water, for giving a bath to her child. Different races have different customs of bath. But modern living stresses most the provision of a happy and comfortable bath, and this can be achieved best with a really good toilet soap. Such a one is PREFECT TOILET SOAP.

PREFECT TOILET SOAP

MP 692

MODI SOAP WORKS
MODINAGAR, U.P.

Agents:—Messrs DEAN & WEBBER Hassan Chamber Parsi Bazar Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

MOUNTBATTEN SPEAKS OUT

Off-The-Record Discussions Have Removed Misconception About India

LONDON, Nov. 22 (IPA.): Quarters close to the India House are highly satisfied with Lord Mountbatten's off-the-record talks and non-official discussions with the press and the public here, I.P.A. understands. Although the British Cabinet were fully aware of the situation in Kashmir, Hyderabad and Junagadh, colourful and biassed reports by some Correspondents of the Tory press now in India, and the inspired propaganda against Indian Union carried by some quarters here had done some damage to the reputation and integrity of the Indian Union.

Indian political circles here rre now satisfied that Lord Mountbatten's impartial appreciation of the situation in India has helped the ress apnd the public to view the recent developments in India in their proper perspective. Indeed, signs are not lacking that the public and the press are realizing that they have been victims of false and inspired propaganda against the Indian Union. Informed quarters believe that Lord Mountbatten's frank and open "talks" here may force Pakistan Information Department here to change their tactics.

Incidentally, the departure of Lord and Lady Mountbatten for India quashes all rumours about his inclusion in the British Cabinet or the reported possibility of his appointment as Ambassador to the United States. I.P.A. learns from enquiries in relevant quarters that there is no truth in the rumour that Lord Mountbatten's term of office as Governor-General may end by the end of this year.

Mountbatten Meets Cripps And Bevin

LONDON, Nov. 22 (UPI): Few hours before his departure for India, Lord Mountbatten, Governor-General, had prolonged talks with Sir Stafford Cripps and Mr. Bevin. It is understood the talks related to the question of finding ways and means for a close Indo-British understanding in the days ahead.

ALL-INDIA WEATHER

POONA, Nov. 22 (API.) The following is the weather chart showing maximum and minimum temperatures and rainfall in inches during the past 24 hours and the total rainfall from 1st November 1947 and departure from normal recorded at 9 hours (I S T) on 22nd November 1947:

Ahmedabad 88 67 0 0 minus 0.1 Ahmednagar 85 53 0 0.1 minus 0.9 Allahabad 86 54 0 0 minus 0.3 Bangalore 81 65 0.9 minus 1.5 Baroda 94 59 0 0 Belgaum 82 66 0 0.4 minus 1.2 Benares 85 53 0 0 minus 0.3 Bhuj 91 66 0 0 minus 0.1 BOMBAY 87 72 0 0 minus 0.5 Calcutta 86 60 0 0 minus 0.8 Coimbators 86 72 0.2 1. minus 2.0 Cuttack 83 62 0 0 minus 1.5 Darjeeling 49 40 0 0 minus 0.6 Delhi 89 53 0 0 minus 0.1 Gulbarga 85 65 0 0.5 minus 0.4 Hyderabad (Dn) 85 66 0 0 minus 1.0 Karachi 84 69 0 0 minus 0.1 Lahore 81 50 0 0 minus 0.1 Lucknow 84 52 0 0 minus 0.2 Madras 83 72 0.7 2.6 minus 7.8 Madura 86 76 0 0.2 minus 4.7 Mahableshwar 77 59 0 0.6 minus 0.6 Mangalore 92 75 0 0 minus 2.6 Marmagao 86 72 0 0 minus 1.2 Nagpur 85 58 0 0 minus 0.6 Patna 83 57 0 0 minus 0.2 Peshawar 76 43 0 0 minus 0.1 Poona 90 59 0 0.3 minus 0.7 Rajkot 92 66 0 0 minus 0.2 Ranchi 79 53 0 2.4 plus 1.9 Sholapur 86 66 0 0.1 minus 1.1 Simla 55 43 0 0 minus 0.4 Surat 92 66 0 0 minus 0.3.

Few Thundershowers Near South Bombay Deccan

POONA, Nov. 22 (API.) The following is the daily weather summary for Saturday, the 22nd November, 1947.

Yesterday's western disturbance has moved across Kashmir and a secondary low is over West Rajputana. Local thundershowers have occurred in Mysore and Southeast Madras while few showers have fallen along the North Madras Coast, in Malabar and Baluchistan.

Night temperatures have been appreciably below normal generally in northeast India.

FORECAST UNTIL THE 23RD EVENING: Thundershowers will occur locally in the Peninsula South of latitude 15sn. in East Hyderabad, along the North Madras Coast, in Kashmir and along the hills of the East Punjab. A few thunder showers are also likely in and near the South Bombay Deccan Scattered dust or thunderstorms are also possible in the plains of the Punjab, in the North-West Frontier Province and North Rajputana

WEATHER NEWS FOR FARMERS

FORECAST TILL THE MORNING OF 24-11-47:—Rainfall is likely here and there in Telungana and Central Hyderabad.

OUTLOOK FOR SUBSEQUENT 2 DAYS:—Dry weather mainly.

C. P. M. Rejects Transfer Plea In "Pugree" Case

BOMBAY, Saturday.,

The Chief Presidency Magistrate dismissed the applications, to-day, for transfer made on behalf of Advocate Lobo and Dr. Mrs. Malnibai Sukthankar, two of the other accused, charged with offences, pertaining to the alleged acceptance of "pugree".

Lobo, third accused in the original case, asked for the transfer of his case from the Court of Mr T. C. Vyas, as he apprehended that he would not get a fair and impartial trial there.

The grounds which he cited in support of his petition were that the difference between the charges framed and read out to him on Oct. 15 and the certified copy furnished to hm on Nov. 3, raised a "reasonable apprehension" in his mind that he would not get a fair and impartial trial in the Court where the case is pending.

The accused further stated that while originally he was charged under the Bombay Hotel Rates, Lodging House Rates Act and 109 I.P.C. (abetment), along with five others, at a later stage he had been discharged by the learned Magistrate, and separately charged with the offence of causing evidence to disappear and abetment.

The plea put forth by Dr. (Mrs.) Malinibai Sukthankar, for transferring her case from the court of Mr. T. S. Vyas, was similar. She stated that the charges against her in the certified copy were substantially different from the charges, read out to her in the court. One of the grounds cited by Malinibai Sukthankar was that while in the original case, she was one of six accused in the re-framed charges, she and Gokhankar alone figured, while accused 2, 3, 4 and 5 were discharged and separately charged.

The learned Magistrate, treated the two applications as one for the purpose of his judgment and dismissed both the applications.

He maintained that Mr. Vyas was eminently reasonable in the course which he had adopted. It was perfectly competent to him to alter the charges, if he found it necessary to do so. As such the applications were premature. All that the accused could expect was that their attention would be drawn to the altered charges at the next hearing and they would be asked to put forth fresh pleas.

The Chief Presidency Magistrate added, "The course adopted by the learned Magistrate, in hearing the cases simultaneously is eminently reasonable. He is dealing with intelligent persons, who can brief eminent counsel, and make every attempt to get the proceedings quashed for any technical flaws"

Mr. C. N. Kanuga assisted by Mr. V. V. Desai argued the petition on behalf of Mrs. Sukthankar and Dewan Bahadur Coelho and Mr. T. S. Hegde for Mr. J. P. Lobo.

LEGAL POINT IN TRANSFER OF CASE

Magistrate Allows Applicant's Contention

BOMBAY, Saturday.

An interesting point of law which was raised today in the court of the Chief Presidency Magistrate, when an application for transferring a case was argued before him. The point was whether a magistrate who had already convicted a person on a charge could try the same person again on another charge.

The point was raised by Mr. K. T. Janai who argued a transfer application on behalf of Abdul Gani Lakdavala who is undergoing trial before Mr Sabnis, Presidency Magistrate for alleged insult and assault.

The applicant stated that Mr. Sabnis had already convicted him in a defamation case sometime ago, and as such he entertained reasonable apprehension that the Magistrate might not accord him a fair and impartial trial in the present case.

Mr. C. D. Vyas who appeared for the respondent opposed the application on the ground that the trial magistrate might not even remember the face of the accused, or the previous case which was the "raison D'etre", of the present application. As such there were no reasonable grounds for the application.

The Magistrate upheld the applicant's contention and granted the transfer

MAKE MONEY IN RACES!
READ MY PRACTICAL & EASY GUIDE "HOW TO BET & WIN ON THE TOTE" PARTICULARS FREE.-ATAM BON DALE VANI VILASA MOHALLA. MYSORE.

Pakistan Secret Envoy Leaves Bombay

Failure In Mission To Draw On Dominion's Assets

(BY OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT).

BOMBAY, SATURDAY.—CRESTFALLEN AND BROWBEATEN BY THE DRAMATIC TURN OF EVENTS, THE MYSTERY ENVOY OF SIR SDAH NAWAZ BHUTO EMPLANED THIS MORNING FROM A CITY AIRPORT FOR KARACHI, IT IS GATHERED. IT IS NOT YET KNOWN WHETHER HE LEFT IN A SPECIALLY CHARTERED PLANE OR IN A REGULAR AIRLINES SERVICE.

On a fortnight's mission in this city to slice off Junagadh's assets with the Reserve Bank H.Q. here, he found that all his attempts led to 'cul-de-sac.' The Government of India's freezing order left him no choice in the matter.

Meanwhile, according to an unconfirmed source, the Governor of the Reserve Bank has received a strongly-worded protest telegram from the Prime Minister of Pakistan charging that the India Government's action was unconstitutional.

The elusive emissary's visiting card read: "Mr. A. K. Shafiq, Kemari Beach and Macleod Road, Karachi." People who saw him in the Reserve Bank premises described him as immaculately dressed, wearing a felt hat and secretive—replete with all the trappings of a half-detective, half-diplomat, on an errand of paramount interest to Pakistan.

It is stated that the freezing order does not in any way empower the Government of India to operate on the near-60-lakh assets. With the partition of the Reserve Bank still to materialise and with Pakistan refusing to recognise the "Indianisation" of the Junagadh administration, the Governor of the Reserve Bank cannot take any action on the India Government's reported latest move.

Sir Chintaman D. Deshmukh, the Governor, is responsible both to Pakistan and India which jointly share the assets and liabilities of the Reserve Bank. The Partition Committee which was set up to divide them between the two Dominions is sill not out of the woods and the latest report is that the Committee is just grappling with the fundamentals which, by themselves present a formidable problem. Getting down to the details comes next and when the curtain rings down on the partition of the Reserve Bank, it might be many months from now. Till then, Sir. Deshmukh has no option but to hold the scales even

A high authority explained today that, pending the final settlement, the Governor of the Reserve Bank will act as the sole custodian of the Junagadh assets. Finance for the Indianised administration of Junagadh territory, so cleverly depleted to its rock bottom of every nickel by the Nawab, will have to come from sources except the underground vault of the Reserve Bank bearing the card-board inscription "Junagadh."

CONVICTED FOR ASSAULTING POLICE OFFICER

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Gangaram Laxman Reddy, Ramachandra Sonaya and Sripat Pulaiya, who were arrested by the city police for assaulting a police officer on 22 May '46, when he tried to prevent a crowd of 250 mill-workers from rushing into the compound of the Council Hall to demonstrate before the Labour Minister were convicted by Mr. G. K. Rege, Presidency Magistrate, Esplanade Court.

The first accused was given six months jail and the second and third accused two and three months R. I. respectively.

The accused who were workers of the Madhavji Dharamsi Mills, along with a couple of hundred more persons marched on that day to the Council Hall, to stage demonstrations before the Labour Minister, so that the dispute between the management of the mills and the workers would be resolved soon.

Mr. V. S. Vyavaharkar, Police Prosecutor conducted the case for the Government and Mr T. S. Gadivalla defended the accused.

INDIA AND PAKISTAN, BRITAIN'S BEST CUSTOMERS

LONDON, Nov. 21.-(Reuter): India and Pakistan regained top position from South Africa as Britain's best customers for export goods during July, August and September with combined purchases worth £26,000,000. it was announced here to-night. South Africa's purchases totalled £23,000,000.

The total value of British exports in this period was £302,000,000 £37,300,000 more than in the second quarter of the year. The total value of imports was £51,800,000, an increase of £63,100,000.

The board of trade journal said every part of the world except Europe was responsible for the boost in exports. The greatest increase in purchases was in Asia.

More than 53 per cent of the orders came from foreign countries, as distinct from the British Commonwealth.

Most of the imports came from the United States, Canada and the Argentine, and purchases in hard currency areas accounted for £242,800,000 of the total.

City Elects Socialist Mayor

NEW YORK (Reuter): Newalk, one of the largest towns in Connecticut has elected a socialist mayor.

Mr. Irving C. Freese, 43, is the second socialist ever to be elected mayor in a Connecticut town

'No Abuse Of Veto'

Vyshinsky Answers Attlee's Attack On Russia

FLUSHING MEADOWS, Nov. 21. (Reuter): Attacking a suggested detailed study of the big power veto by the proposed all the year round "Little Assembly" M. Andrei Vyshinsky (Russia) in the General Assembly today replied to criticisms made by Mr. Clement Attlee the British Premier, of the Soviet Union's blocking of Security Council decisions.

He said that Mr. Attlee had declared in the British House of Commons that the use of the veto had jeopardised and minimised respect for the Security Council and that the veto had been used on trifling questions.

Mr. Attlee's thesis was based on "wrong and false reasoning," M. Vyshinsky said.

"There has been no abuse of the veto", the Russian delegate continued. "But there has been abuse of rights by the majority which has been attacking this minority on all fronts".

M. Vyshinsky declared that the United States would have to bear on its shoulders all the consequences which must inevitably come from the adoption of the resolution demanding detailed discussion of the veto.

RESHUFFLE IN PAKISTAN CABINET LIKELY

Nishtar For Defence?

KARACHI, Nov. 22, (UPI): The sudden return of Mr Feroze Khan Noon, cutting short his Middle East tour has given rise to a spate of speculation on the possibilities of a reshuffle of the Pakistan Central Cabinet and the West Punjab Cabinet.

It is being strongly talked out that the Khan of Mamdot is being taken up in the Central Cabinet and that he will be succeeded by Mr. Feroze Khan Noon or Mr. Ghaznafar Ali Khan as the West Punjab Premier. In the latter case, Mr. Noon will also be included in the Pakistan Central Cabinet, it is said.

It is further suggested that Mr. Liaquat Ali Khan, Prime Minister of Pakistan may relinquish the Defence portfolio to Sardar Abdul Rab Nishtar and confine himself to Foreign Affairs and States

Flavour
FIRST
When there's Papaya to eat you'll hear the question—"Is it a Ranchi?" — by those with whom Flavour comes First.
As with Papaya — so with tea—You'll hear the question —"Is this Planters?" It's the tea with the flavour that's perfect — it's the tea where flavour comes first.
PLANTERS
HIGH-GROWN Nilgiri TEA
For Flavour
The Planters Company, Ltd., Coonoor, Nilgiris, S. India.

NEED FOR INTEGRATED SYSTEM OF CONTROL

(Continued from Page 9)

This average, it is added, is not likely to be attained even in 1948. Supplies of sugar and gur are unlikely to attain their pre-war levels before the end of 1948. The likelihood of a continued scarcity in the supply of vegetable oil, oilcake, firewood, and charcoal is also mentioned. Coal, iron and steel and cement are also likely to be in short supply during the next few years, and the controlled allocation of most of these materials will be necessary.

Turning to the question of prices of essential commodities, the note holds that the rising trend in the wholesale prices of agricultural commodities and in the cost of living is not due to monetary factors. It appears in the Board's opinion to be due to recent increases in the level of wages and salaries and to Government policy relating to controls. This increase, it is added, is not likely to be checked in the near future by increased production, will possibly continue as long as consumer and producer goods are in short supply and may be aggravated by breakdowns in administration and transport in particular regions.

It is pointed out that price levels in most countries have risen less than in India and are unlikely to be stabilised at more than double their pre-war level. As Indian price levels will have to be brought into relation with external price levels by the end of the period of transition, it will be necessary to bring down Indian prices in a controlled manner during that period.

Examining the possible effect of decontrol, the Board states that while supplies of consumer goods are not likely to increase in a system of decontrol, price levels of such will rise and these increases may be specially marked in out of the way regions. Substitute supplies in the shape of imported consumer goods would be available chiefly to the middle and rich classes living in towns and cities. It is also argued if the general level of prices in India increases upon decontrol, this would make still more difficult the problem of adjusting internal prices to external prices. "It is possible" the note adds, "that an immediate further increase in prices in India will involve a sudden fall in Indian prices at the end of the period of transition. This may result in a severe depression especially in Indian agriculture"

Refuting the contention that controls should be maintained only over foodgrains but abolished in respect of other commodities, the Board feels that such a state of affairs would be impossible because (a) an increase in prices of other agricultural products may reduce substantially the existing area under food crops and may lead to a breakdown of food administration, and (b) cultivators of cereals are not likely to submit peacefully to a control over the prices of foodgrains if the prices of other agricultural products and the goods that they buy are not similarly decontrolled.

INTEGRATED SYSTEM OF CONTROL

Commenting on the need for an integrated system of controls, the Board holds that such a system must have relation to the cost of living, cost of production and allocation of the resources of industry and of land among different agricultural products. The minimum sphere of such a system of controls would be cereals and pulses, sugar, sugarcane and gur, oilseeds, oil and oilcakes, jute, cotton and cloth, kerosene, firewood, and charcoal coal, iron and steel and cement.

The Board admits that if controls do not achieve the ultimate aims of (1) wide distribution of the minimum quantities of essentials at controlled prices (2) keeping in the level of prices and (3) maintaining the level of production, and if decontrol is likely to lead to better results in these respects, there will be no justification for continuance of controls. But they say that if controls show results which are to be referred to the chaotic conditions likely to follow decontrol should not be abolished merely because of certain defects in their working.

"Not abolition but improvement of the system of controls will have to be undertaken, especially if long-term plans involve regulation and direction of economic activity by the State."

Urging the necessity for the laying down of a definite policy of this subject, the note states that if control is to be continued, the system should be integrated, Provincial Governments convinced of its merits and the public educated in its objective and in the proper response expected to it.

SAFEGUARDING HEALTH OF INDIA'S WORKING CLASS

(Continued from Page 9)

per cent of the workers were employed on a permanent basis. Whatever might be the reason for excluding seasonal workers there was no justification to exclude permanent workers in seasonal factories.

He could understand why in the case of maternity, the seasonal workers should be excluded. Some of the seasonal factories, like the sugar factories, worked only for 100 days in a year. If women were to be given maternity benefits during this period, she might never have to work at all in any season, but while this was understandable, there was no reason to treat the men workers who incurred sickness or received injuries during employment on the same footing and exclude them.

Mr. Jain referred to large bodies of other workers, such as transport workers, domestic servants and agricultural labourers, to whom it might not be possible to apply the provisions of the Bill immediately. But, at any rate, he suggested, Government should extend the provisions of the Bill to them as soon as conditions improve.

Mr. Jain also made the following points: The flat rate of 12 annas per day for women during maternity was not sufficient. This amount might be the minimum but provision should be made for increasing this in necessary cases, for, the Bill covered workers getting up to Rs. 400 per month. The 8 weeks' limit prescribed for indoor treatment should be amended, for it was only in serious cases of illness that a worker became entitled to this medical aid and unless he fully recovered, he should not be excluded from the benefits.

NEED FOR HEALTHY CONDITIONS

Mr. Jain hoped that the Government would soon bring forward a measure to improve the positive health of the nation. It was quite good to provide medical relief to workmen but the real aim should be to provide healthy conditions so that the necessity for curative relief became less and less.

Mr. Algurai Sastri pleaded that the benefits provided in the Bill may be extended to agricultural labour also. The legislation contemplated in the Bill was a big step forward, but still there was no justification for excluding labourers on the fields from the scope of its operation.

Mr. Shibban Lal Saxena congratulated the Labour Minister for the Bill which he said was "worthy of the first Labour Minister of free India." The Government was right in giving industrial labour priority in the matter of these amenities as 5 million of these labourers were the key men in the country and on them depended the economic progress of India. He suggested that the workers on tea plantations and other seasonal factories should also be brought within the scope of the Bill, and that the next step for the Labour Minister was to provide assurance against unemployment.

Dr. Pattabhi Sitaramaya pointed out certain difficulties in the Bill purely from the medical point of view which may be taken into account by the Committee.

Shrimati Purnima Bannerjee joined the others in congratulating the Labour Minister and hoped that wherever "dependents" were entitled to benefits from the fund, the dependents of women workers were included. The Select Committee would, she hoped, go carefully into the question of the compulsory number of contributions to the Fund which would entitle them to benefits under the Fund.

LABOUR MINISTER'S REPLY

Replying to the debate the Labour Minister, Mr. Jagjivan Ram said he felt a little overburdened with the chorus of congratulations which had poured in from all sections of the House. Without detailedly replying to various criticisms that had been levelled, he would confess to the House a weakness of his—if weakness it was—his sympathy for the worker.

He frankly admitted that the provisions of the Bill were no adequate in the sense it excluded very large classes of workers. The escape of the Bill was limited, he pointed out, to factory workers. Even in the case of these workers, the Provincial Government were empowered to exempt certain factories from the scope of the Bill. This was not because he was not aware of the handicaps of the other classes of workers—such as agricultural labour, seasonal labour, dockworkers transport workers and plantation workers—but he was handicapped by the limitations of available medical personnel needed to implement the scheme.

He instanced the case of the collieries where sanctioned schemes of establishing creches for children of women workers had not been fully implemented because of paucity of trained nurses to do the job. It was no use passing a Bill and placing it on the Statute without any reasonable chance of putting it into effect.

As regards mine workers, Government had already carried a welfare Fund out of a cess levied on production of coal. This Fund was being utilised to provide medical facilities for coalminers and the hospitals which were under construction now would begin working in full swing before long. A compulsory contributory Provident Fund had also been instituted for coalminers.

He proposed to do the same thing in respect of plantation labour and was calling a tripartite conference for the purpose soon. He hoped to persuade the planters to the levy of a similar cess to be utilised for welfare schemes for plantations labourers and also to institute a compulsory contributory Provident Fund for them. (Cheers.)

Faced with the problem of building up the national health—the lack of it being a legacy left by years of foreign rule—the Government would not grudge the financial commitments but were faced with the non-availability of medical personnel.

He agreed with the members that the problem of agricultural workers needed immediate attention. They were people who had been neglected in the past not only by Governments but even by the public men. It was time something substantial was done to improve their lot. Government would not stand in the way of doing anything for agricultural labour.

But the primary difficulty in this case too was whether the Provincial Government would be in a position to make available to these vast multitude of persons medical facilities envisaged in the Bill. Anyway, he was all in favour of making a modest beginning as an experimental measure and would consider this question in detail in the Select Committee. (Applause).

Mr. Jagjiwan Ram also promised that the questions relating to the fixing of the exemption wage limit for contributions to the Fund, would be sympathetically considered in the Select Committee. Reminding the House that his weakness was his sympathy for the workers, the Labour Minister urged the House to unanimously pass his motion.

The Bill was referred to a Select Committee

EMPLOYMENT OF DOCK WORKERS

The House referred to a Select Committee the Labour Minister's Bill to provide for regulating the employment of dock workers.

Mr. Jagjeevan Ram, said that employment in the docks depended on the arrival of ships and the nature of the cargo. There was uncertainty in respect of both, with the result that on a particular day dock authorities might call a certain number of labourers, only a fraction of whom might be employed and others unemployed. That led sometimes to bitterness among the labourers and caused serious trouble. The Bill sought to ensure that only as many workers were called as were required in the docks and that those for whom employment was not available on the date on which they were called get something half of the wage or portion thereof, to maintain themselves. The Bill also provided for welfare schemes.

Mr. Hariharnath Sastri, Mr. R. K. Sidhwa, Prof. N. G. Ranga, Mr. K. Santhanam and Mr. B. Das spoke on the Bill. They mainly stressed the need for abolition of the practice of recruiting dock workers through contractors and for providing proper housing accommodation for them.

The House passed the Health Minister, Rajkumari Amrit Kaur's motion for reference to a Select Committee of the Bill to regulate the profession of dentistry.

The Bill provides for the constitution of an Indian Dental Council which will be empowered to lay down the minimum standards of training, and Provincial Council which will maintain registers of persons entitled to practise dentistry. The Indian Dental Council will also be authorised to enter into agreements with corresponding authorities in other countries for the reciprocal recognition of qualification.

The House also agreed to another motion of Rajkumari Amrit Kaur ratifying the constitution of the World Health Organisation and the Protocol concerning the International Office of Public Hygiene. During the debate the Health Minister said that they had urged that the headquarters of the organisation should be India.

The House adjourned till Tuesday morning.

BAKHSHI'S NEW POST

SRINAGAR November 20 (A.P.I.): Bakhshi Ghulam Mohammed has been appointed Chief Emergency Officer of Jammu Province.

SAFE DEPOSITS IN PAKISTAN

Sardar's Assurance To Public

NEW DELHI, Nov. 22 (A.P.I.): The report that Indian nationals who had gone to take their safe deposits in the vaults of the Punjab National Bank, Lahore, were forced to redeposit their valuables by the use of force formed the subject matter of two adjournment motions tabled in the Constituent Assembly (Legislative) today by Mr. Hargovind Pant and Mr. Chibbanlal Saxena.

DURING DISCUSSIONS ON THE ADMISSIBILITY OF THE MOTIONS SARDAR VALLABHBHAI PATEL ASSURED THE HOUSE THAT ALL THAT WAS POSSIBLE WOULD BE DONE BY THE GOVERNMENT TO SAFEGUARD THE INTERESTS OF THE PUBLIC.

The question of the steps Government should take about this matter, said Sardar Patel, could only be considered after Government had all the details of the incidents that had taken place. "We cannot take any action merely on press reports. Government had been in telegraphic communication even before the incidents took place about the attitude of the Pakistan Government regarding safe deposits and efforts to settle this question amicably are going on. I do not know what actually has happened and the Government, therefore, cannot decide what steps should be taken. I can only give an assurance that all that is possible will be done by Government to safeguard the interests of the public."

The President ruled out the motions on the ground that there was no information on which the correctness of facts could be vouchsafed.

IMMEDIATE LIFTING OF CONTROL ON GUR & SUGAR

(From Our Correspondent)

NEW DELHI, November 22.

Progressive decontrol by successive stages till all controls on food are abolished by the 31st of December, 1948, shall be the Central Government's policy, according to the lobby reports.

As the first step towards decontrol Government has decided to lift the control from sugar and gur forthwith. This decision of the Government's is regarded here as a singular triumph to Mahatma Gandhi, who had been ceaselessly agitating for the abolition of all controls.

HYDERABAD DELEGATION

NEW DELHI, Nov. 22. (A.P.I.): The Hyderabad Delegation led by Nawab Moin Nawaz Jung Bahadur met Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, Minister for States, this morning and had a forty-five minutes talk with him.

The delegation also called on the acting Governor-General Mr. C. Rajagopalachari. It is meeting Mr. V. P. Menon, Secretary for States, this afternoon.

SIND GOVT.'S WARNING TO ZAMINDARS

KARACHI, Nov. 22 (API): The Sind Government in a press note today say that non-Muslim Zamindars are deliberately not cultivating food crops which would result in shortage of food grains next year.

The Government have therefore, ordered an elaborate enquiry into each case and if it is found that the percentage of cultivation done by the Zamindars during the current rabi season falls seriously short of what they did last year, their lands would be taken over as abandoned under the Sind Economic Rehabilitation Ordinance.

The Government, adds the press note, will make arrangements for cultivation from the next kharif season.

The Government, therefore, urge all zamindars to put the maximum area of their lands under rabi cultivation in order to avoid loss in revenue and production of food grains.

MOUNTBATTEN LEAVES FOR INDIA

LONDON, Nov. 22 (Reuter): Earl Mountbatten, Governor-General of India and Countess Mountbatten left London by air for India shortly after 10 A.M. (G.M.T. 3-30 P.M. I.S.T.)

They were seen off by Mr. Krishna Menon, High Commissioner for India in London, Lady Pamela Mountbatten his daughter, and members of Lord Mountbatten's personal staff, were also in the party flying in the Governor-General's York Aircraft.

Industrialise Or Perish

Vadilal Mehta's Plea For Economic Brains Trust For India

JUBBULPORE, Nov. 22, (A.P.I.): The Governor of C. P. and Berar, Mr. Mangaldas Pakwasa, today inaugurated here an "Industrial and Commercial Conference", the first of its kind to be held in the Province.

Presiding over the Conference Mr. Vadilal Lallubhai Mehta, mill-owner, Ahmedabad, deprecated what he called "multiplicity of planning attempts" in the country during the last few years, and suggested that "planning must itself be planned".

Mr. Mehta referred to "much loose talk of nationalisation", and said: "Socialisation, or State ownership of industries, is not an unmixed good under all circumstances. Experiments like this are a luxury which only industrially advanced nations can indulge.

"Let us first have the industries as going concerns; there will, then, be time enough to determine their future. Those who are over-fascinated with Russia, flaunt the example of that country in nationalisation from scratch; but it must be borne in mind that everything that Russia does is not necessarily possible for India or suited to Indian genius".

Industrialists for their part owed a duty to the community, Mr. Vadilal Mehta said. The days of working exclusively for personal gain have gone. Industrialists should behave, as Mahatma Gandhi had advised, as the trustees of the community, give labour its legitimate share of the profits, and so price their products as to ensure a fair deal to the consumer.

In the world of today industry was the yardstick by which the stature of a nation was measured, Mr. Vadilal Mehta continued. "An Arcadian economy with peace and contentment all round, the air filled with the fragrance of wild flowers and the songs of the birds, may fill the poet or the philosopher with delight, but it has no place in today's reality. Such a paradise just cannot exist amidst the din and the bustle of whirling world. In short we have to industrialise or perish".

HELP FROM LEADING MEN

These were among other points made by Mr. Mehta:

Pre-occupied as the Government are with vast and complicated problems of State, they can and should commandeer the services of leading men to help them. A Cabinet Sub-Committee should be formed to work consultation and close coordination with a non-Government body of experts in the various branches of commerce and industry a kind of economic brains trust of India.

There must also be a Minister in each province devoting his whole time to the industrial development of the province, also assisted by provincial bodies of experts with intimate knowledge of local conditions and local potentialities.

The qualities, types, weights and measures and other specifications of Indian products should be standardised by the State.

The present Government should not repeat the tragedy of the last budget. Let State have a reasonably good share of industrial profits, but let if not take away so much that the industrialists have no inducement left to work the industry.

INDIA'S TERMS TO BR. PERSONNEL

Deterrent To Potential Volunteers: Contract With Pakistan

LONDON, Nov. 22, (U.P.I.): The terms offered by India to the British officers and other ranks published yesterday seem to have caused regret in certain circles in the British army. They appear to object that India is determined to exercise civil jurisdiction over the British personnel.

In this connection, Lt.-Gen. Martin, the Military Correspondent of the Conservative "Daily Telegraph", writes today: "In certain circumstances volunteers may be liable to trial or action in the Indian courts. This must be a very strong deterrent to potential volunteers".

Mr. Martin also draws attention to the fact that "this position differs from Pakistan" according to terms offered by Pakistan published here on November 10 last. It is assured as though Pakistan has conceded extra-territorial rights to the British officers and other ranks.

Soviet Charges On Eve Of "Big Four" Meeting

WESTERN POWERS "PLAN TO CONVERT GERMANY INTO MILITARY BASE"

BERLIN, Nov. 22 (Reuter): On the eve of the Big Four Foreign Ministers London Conference on Germany, Marshal Vassily Sokolovsky, Soviet Military Commander in Germany read to the Allied Control Council a 25-page statement alleging that the Western Powers planned to convert the Anglo-American Zones into a military base.

He spoke at the last meeting of the Council, before the Council of Foreign Ministers begin their conference in London on Tuesday and there was no opportunity for the other Powers to make replies.

Marshal Sokolovsky condemned the economic fusion of the British and American zones and accused the three Western Powers of slowness and unwillingness to complete the demilitarisation and denazification of Germany violating the Postdam Agreement, disrupting efforts towards German unity and "going behind the back of the Countrol Council."

Marshal Sokolovsky alleged: (1) "Left overs" of military formations of the former German army were preserved in the British Zone under the guise of "so-called labour groups of surviving units, headed by the German officer corps." (2) "The military training of German youth under American instructors is proceeding in various sports orfianisations in the American Zone." (3) The German Press controlled by the British and American authorities "seeks to persuade the Germans of the inevitability of a new war and of the advantages of the atomic weapon." Intensive propaganda of a new war is waged in the American and British Zones and in the respective sectors of Berlin and this "is encouraged by the American and British authorities."

(4) "The sabotage of demilitarisation and the preservation of war potential in the British and American Zones could have no other purpose except the conversion of these Zones into a military base of Anglo-American imperialism in the heart of Europe." (5) German industry was kept on a low level by the Western Powers "to eliminate German civilian industry from the world market as a rival of the Amrican and British monopolies, while preserving Germany's war potential."

LAND REFORM IN U. S. ZONE

Declaring that Agrarian Reform had been completed in the Soviet Zone in 1945, Marshal Sokolosky said: "The law on Land Reform in the American Zone provides for the cutting off from their estates only of small allotments, which are supposed subsequently to be distributed chiefly among agricultural labourers, but are so minutely parcelled that their owners would be compelled to enter into bondage contracts under the same landlords."

He accused the Americans, British and French of launching "a series of separatist actions which lead to the liquidation of Germany's unity" in the Anglo-United States Zone and the Saar, and of facing the Control Council with 'fait accomplis.' General Lucius D. Clay, United States Military Governor, expressed regret that Marshal Sokolovsky had "reiterated the old charges" when there was no further meeting at which they could again be answered.

The British representative said, he assumed Marshal Sokolovsky did not expect a reply since his statement contained only charges that had been refuted time and time again, while General Pierre Koenig, French Military Governor, said he would refer the statement to his Government and reply at a later date.

London Reaction

Marshal Sokolovsky's attack on American, British and French control of their Western occupation zones of Germany on the eve of the Big Four Foreign Ministers Conference in London was regarded by observers today as one more indication that the Great Powers were approaching next Tuesday's Big Four meeting in no spirit of compromise, but in expectation of a violent clash of views, writes Reuter's Diplomatic Correspondent.

Marshal Sokolovsky's attack was seen by these observers as more significant for its timing than for the detailed criticisms it contained. Most of the accusations, it was pointed out by a British spokesman of the Control authorities, had previously been made by Soviet spokesman.

A hint that the Soviet delegation to the meeting of Foreign Ministers would raise questions of control in the Western Zones of Germany came earlier this week when the Soviet deputy, M. Andrey Smirnov, stated that world opinion would be interested to know to what extent the instructions issued to the Control Council by the Foreign Ministers last April on demilitarisation and denazification had been implemented.

Soviet Warning To Persia Discussed

Cabinet's Special Meeting In Teheran

TEHERAN, Nov. 22 (Reuter): A specially-convened meeting of the Persian Cabinet to-day discussed the strong Note delivered to the Persian Government from the Soviet Embassy in Teheran warning of "grave consequences" which might follow the rejection of the Soviet Oil Agreement by the Persian Parliament.

The Soviet Note, published yesterday by the Official Soviet News Agency, declared that the Persian Government had treacherously violated its undertakings and cited the preservation of the British oil concession in Southern Persia as discrimination against the Soviet Union.

"The Soviet Government declares a resolute protest against these hostile actions of the Persian Government in regard to the Soviet Union, which are incompatible with normal relations between the two States, and charges the Government of Persia with responsibility for the consequences of this," the Note added.

Convince The Soviet Union

Haldane Warns Britain

LONDON, Nov. 22, (U.P.I.): Prof. J. B. S. Haldane, the famous author of Britain, today stressed the need for convincing the Soviet Union that Britain does not intend to join the Anti-Soviet Coalition.

But Prof. Haldane was speaking as a delegate at the conference called by the National Peace Council. Four hundred delegates from some sixty British National organisations are attending the 4-day conference at the Friends' House, London, to consider the question, "Soviet Union, West and the World's Peace"

Prof. Haldane's warning on the eve of the Foreign Ministers' Conference that Britain's 'bona fide' for peaceful intentions had yet to be established is understood to be the voice of the progressive intellectual opinion of Britain today.

Others taking part in the conference are Yui Ming of the Chinese Government Office of Information, Prof. Harold Laski, Mr. H. N. Brailsford, Mr. Maurice Edelman, Mr. W. N. Warby, M.Ps. and many other well-known public figures in Britain.

PEACE & CONCORD THROUGH CULTURE

Kunhan Raja On Role Of Arts And Letters

BOMBAY, Saturday.

"Not political doctorines, nor economic theories, not even scientific inventions can or will ever lead to real international peace and brotherhood. Only Arts and Letters, and the appreciation of the finer values of life induced by culture, will achieve such a happy consummation."

This was the thesis of Dr. C. Kunhan Raja's lecture on "The Contribution of Arts and Letters to International Concord," delivered under the auspices of the P.E.N. this evening at the Government Law College, Mr. Karl J. Khandalawala presiding.

"Kings may rule properly, but let culture develop welfare among the people," said Dr. Raja, quoting the poet Kalidasa. The great poet thought that a king's duty did not go beyond safeguarding the person and property of the people who constituted his subjects. Only the men of culture and wisdom could weld them into a homogenous whole and enable them to live happily in peace and concord.

The cultural unity of Europe, went on Dr. Raja, was not brought about by political conquests or economic interests, nor even by Christian theology, but by the beauty of Greek art and letters and the rationalism of the Roman literature.

Mr. Raja instanced the United Nations which had never been united on a single issue and said that men of culture alone would and could evolve order out of the prevailing chaos and lead the world on the road to international peace and concord.

Mr. Karl J. Khandalawala in the course of his presidential remarks observed that whether in the world as a whole or in India, it would be the torch-bearers of culture who would succeed in ending the present internecine conflicts.

Prof. M. D. Altekar, Secretary of the P.E.N., thanked the speaker and the president of the evening.

Making India Self-Sufficient In Cotton

Need For Further Research: Central Committee's Recommendations

BOMBAY, Nov. 22: The imperative need for further research in cotton in India was emphasised by the Indian Central Cotton Committee which concluded its two-day session in Bombay today. It was felt that partition of the country had made the matter one of utmost national importance and the Committee as of the view that research should be undertaken immediately with a view to make India self-reliant in this respect.

Sir Jatar Singh, Vice-Chairman of the Indian Council of Agricultural Research, presided and representatives of cotton growers, textile industry, Provinces and States were present.

A tentative scheme for the establishment of regional cotton research stations, which involved an expenditure of about 35 lakhs, was placed before the Committee. It was felt that through proper research and development India's deficiency could be made good by the extension of acreage under cotton and by replacing certain areas under short staple cotton by medium staple and long staple. There would be no difficulty to replace the whole of the quantity which had gone to Pakistan by suitable types produced in India. For the time being, immediate action could be taken to increase production by increasing, thrcugh proper manuring and other agricultural measures, the yield per acre particularly of the long and medium staple varieties. Another effective method would be by introducing groundnut as a rotation crop with cotton.

An indication of the monetary benefits of research to the grower, it was pointed out, were the results already achieved by what had been done in India. According to an estimate, the grower had benefited by Rs. 10 crores in 1945-46 alone.

A Special Sub-Committee was appointed to draw up a detailed and practical scheme of research which would be placed before the Central Government.

The Committee also considered the cotton export policy and decided to submit its views to the Central Government.

Sir M. G. Deshpande, Mr. Raje Deshmukh and Rao Bahadur F. B. Loxmeshwar were elected as the Cotton Growers' representatives on the Board of the East India Cotton Association for the period 1st January to 31st August 1948.

SPORTS JOTTINGS
From Here And There

By J. C. MAITRA

INDIA'S AMAZING SUCCESS AGAINST AUSTRALIAN XI: BRADMAN'S UNIQUE ACHIEVEMENT: AMARNATH'S MISTAKE: A MIRACLE: KISENCHAND TO THE RESCUE: BATSMEN, BEWARE! MANKAD. THE HERO: HOPES FOR THE TEST

India's amazing success at Sydney is still the talk of the town. After their rout by New South Wales at the same venue, nobody had a shade of optimism to hope that they would fare any better against a combined Australian XI Their efforts in the first instance gave every indication that anotner smashing defeat was in the offing. Although India had the first lease of a perfect wicket, they were all out for a moderate 326—and that too against a moderate attack.

Our score would nave been much higher if some of our batsmen had not thrown away their wickets in a hurry. Duleepsinghji, Reuters' Special Correspondent chastises Gul Mahomed, Hazare and Rangnekar in particular for their rashness. Did they think that they were playing against "Popatwadi County"?

BRADMAN'S UNIQUE ACHIEVEMENT.

The nome team had an initial setback—thanks to a brilliant piece of fielding which saw Rogers run out. But Bradman had his revenge by hitting up a magnificent 172 which gave him the unique distinction of recording hundred centuries in first class cricket. He is the only Australian who has ever attained this honour. He might have easily overshadowed Jack Hobbs record of 197 centuries had he the same opportunities as the England batsman had. But as is well known, such chances are few in Australia.

Any way it is not the quantity but the quality—the amazing manner in which he collected the runs that has made the Great Don world famous. Indeed he is incomparable.

AMARNATH'S MISTAKE.

At the end of second day's play, we heard that Australia had lost only 4 wickets for a collection of 342. Keith Miller had helped his skipper to add 252 runs for the third wicket himself contributing a valuable 86. Pity he missed the century mark so narrowly.

Everybody here thought that India would have a severe tanning again. Many blamed the Indian Captain, Amarnath, for not giving C. S. Nayudu, more than 4 overs in this hectics affair. How can anybody expect a slow bowler to capture wickets so soon? He must be given time to settle down. If Amarnath does not do so, C. S. will lose all confidence in himself and India will be deprived of his valuable services when most needed.

A MIRACLE.

A sort of miracle happened on the third day of play. Sohoni, who had been more or less a dead weight on the team so far, suddenly became an invaluable asset. He bowled with a deadliness which set the entire Kangarooland agape. 3 wickets for 5 runs was an unthinkable Massacre from that quarter.

The epidemic was so contagious that the other three batsmen surrendered meekly and the side was out for an insignificant addition of 38 to the overnight total. Thus the lead gainod by the home team was a narrow one—only 54. Our boys had every reason to change their mental attitude to a more optimistic note.

But again our batsmen failed. Gul Mahomed, who had batted exceedingly well in the first innings for a brilliant 85, threw away his wicket foolishly. Just imagine a batsman leaving the crease to hit out a bowler of the stamp of Dooland even before the bowler had delivered the ball! That's what Gul Mahomed did—a case of suicide, pure and simple.

Hazare and Amarnath repeated their miserable performance of the first innings and converted what appeared to be a promising start to a disappointing show losing half the side—and the best half too—for a meagre 172. At this stage it seemed that the Australians had every chance of winning the battle.

KISHENCHAND TO THE RESCUE

Fortunately, Kishenchand, who had done very well in the initial venture rose to the occasion again and, assisted by Adhikari and Sohoni, changed the complexion of the match. When a sedate draw appeared to be a certainty, Amarnath applied closure with the last wicket partnership still on. It was a sort of a challenge to the Australian Captain to knock up 251 runs in 150 minutes and win the fight.

The Great Don sportingly accepted the challenge. But for the grand bowling by Vinoo and splendid fielding by all the fieldsmen, he might have succeeded. He lost a thrilling battle by the narrow margin of 47 runs. This defeat is by no means a disgrace to him but a praiseworthy one.

BATSMEN, BEWARE!

An incident in this match has round a good deal of comment everywhere. It was the manner in which Brown was out. As this batsman was backing up before the ball was delivered Vinoo warned him twice. But Brown would not listen. So on the third occasion Vinoo whipped the bails off when the batsman was out of the crease! This was perfectly justified as the batsman had no right to take a false start—more so, after he was warned twice.

I remember a similar incident at the Azad Maidan a few years ago. Kartik Bose, playing for the Hindus against the Parsis in the Quadrangular, was dismissed by R. J. D. Jamshedji in the same way, though without any previous warning. This is a rare want. But every batsman should be careful in this respect.

MANKAD, THE HERO

Mankad was undoubtedly the hero of the match as he was responsible for the dismissal of 9 batsmen, including Brown, and his bag cost him only 84 runs. It is certainly a very flattering analysis having regard to the fact that some of the outstanding batsmen of Australia, namely, Bradman, Brown, Miller, Rogers and Hammence fell into his bag.

But this achievement would have been hardly possible if Bradman had not gambled in the manner he did. I doubt very much if this defeat would affect the morale of the Australian cricketers in any way, though it is likely to rouse considerable interest among the fans there. Probably Bradman took his chance with that end in view.

HOPES FOR THE TEST

All the same it is heartening for us that our men are gaining confidence in their abilities day by day. Vinoo, Sarwate, Amarnath, Hazare, Kishenchand, Gul Mahomed and Adhikari have found their forms. If they bat with caution and courage, I see no reason why they should not do well in the Test which begins on November 28. Gul, as well as Khandu, must curb their natural impetuosity. Then only they would be able to make their proper contribution to their side.

It is gratifying to note that our fielding is steadily improving. As our attack is moderate everything depends on the fieldsmen. They would make or mar the game. I hope they will all bear this in mind always.

Our bowling leaves much to be desired still. Amarnath must nurse C. S. and Sarwate as far as possible to bring out their best—more so because Amir is not well.

Is It True?

That Lala Amarnath worked a miracle in Australia by converting a smashing defeat into a glorious victory — all through the good offices of the home Captain. Don Bradman?

That the Great Don never looked back, after he had made up his mind to go headlong for an impossible Victory, — even though a stark defeat stared him in the face?

That Gul Mahomed and Khandu Rangnekar batted in a manner as if they were playing against a Dhobi Talao XI — all cakes and no bones to worry about?

That Amarnath's idea of nursing a bowler is to starve him thoroughly, as he has been doing with C. S. Nayudu of late?

That India's stock has gone up tremendously owing to the ballish tendency of Stock-broker Bradman who seems to be determined to crash the Cricket Market?

That Amarnath has a flair for the Bear, which peeps in occasionally to upset his mental equillibrium—and the scale of India's fortune?

That Vinoo Mankad created a great sensation at Sydney by resorting to a "Jamshedji Trick" which left the Kangaroo — land agape and Batsman Brown fully dazed?

That "Old Jamson" is extremely happy that he has at least one 'chela' in the world to emulate his brilliant example of "bowling to his own wicket" and getting a batsman out?

That D. P. Thanawalla raised a veritable storm in a tea-cup by upsetting the BCA elections?

That DPI intends to appeal to Tony de Mello for the great injustice done to him by the Cricket Clubs of Bombay by throwing him out of his Secretaryship?

That Colaba seems to be still unaware of the fact that there are other Secretaries who are offering incense at the altar of Tony—but there are reasons to overlook this?

That another big stadium is in the offing — all plans are ready,—only the Government has to sanction it and Contractor Pallonji to build it — of course on the usual terms payable when able?

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I'LL NEVER PUT MY BABY IN A SHOW

Let us talk it over —

In these hey days of swords, spears and daggers, a mere flourish of a pen has effected a mass conversion! Last week's declaration of our Ration quantum has turned thousands upon thousands into devotees of rice, the proverbial food of the Indian masses.

'One-fourth seer of rice' is all that every adult is entitled to get—which means we can eat rice only once in the seven-day week. "The moment I read this news, I had an uncontrollable hankering for rice," said a friend, who, mind you, is not a woman likely to have some day such 'keen desire' but six feet of a strong and hefty man! As a matter of fact, during the last couple of days I discovered to my surprise that four persons out of every five have gone desperate over the new 'quantum' of our rations. I feel, however, that three out of these four must be new converts to rice. There's something psychological about this conversion 'en masse' for, I can say that even an inveterate all-eater like me hasn't remained completely immune to its subtle influence.

Rice has always occupied a subordinate place in my daily meals. There were times (not many years ago) when I did not touch rice for days on end without so much as feeling something odd about it. We were quite a number of us in the college hostel who cared little for that tasteless, flavourless, vitaminless, staff.

* * *

But today it is very different. As I find that soft-looking, white little mound missing from the platter day after day, I have a feeling of emptiness even after a sumptuous dinner. "That's it, exactly", joins in many a friend and relation. It must be on account of this almost divine quality of creating that unmistakable feeling of contentment, with ever so small a quantity that rice has become so dear to millions of our countrymen. Notwithstanding the nutritionist's efforts to rate it low as energy-giving food, rice has never fallen in the esteem of the educated class of people even. Speaking about the rich, one can say that it does not enjoy a place of prominence in the hierarchy of their diet, but still rice does form an indispensable course in a meal. With unlimited resources at their command, they may dress it with almonds, sugar and saffron or a fresh cocoanut, sultanas and massalas but they do have it along with the laddus, barphi and puri.

In pre-rationing days, excepting in big cities, wheat was considered a royal cereal as against rice and millets. Chapatis or Puris were earmarked, in the country-side, for special occasions while rice was in common use either as a staple food or supplementary to Jowar and Bajra. Old aunts and uncles would marvel at us, city-kids, consuming greater quantities of wheat products day and night. For that matter, in Bombay itself, the bulk of the working class people were rice-eaters like their peasant brethren in the villages.

Rationing, however, made a clean sweep of our habits although, within that restricted field also we tried to pamper our prejudices. The first to go under the 'axe' was wheat and what a hue and cry we Bombayites raised against it! In those times wheat-eating was suposed to be a sign of culture and refinement, so we exchanged our rice quota for wheat with the South Indian friends, who, I must say, have been most loyal devotees of rice through the thick and thin of rationing and famine!

But that does not mean that the real Bombaiwallas had done away with rice altogether. With the rice-eating has become a 'must' ritual. Their dinner can never be complete unless they have a few morsels of rice and curds or rice and milk. Even during Divali, the days of marathon eating and feasting, the children as well as the grown-ups must have little rice and curds, the 'night cap' as it were! No wonder they are bemoaning the lack of that precious stuff for some days to come!!

—Leela

LET us be quite clear about this. I am not the disappointed parent of a wonder baby who failed to win a prize in a baby show.

Weight for age my son is right on the mark, good complexion, happy disposition, and my pride. But no baby shows for him—or me.

In fact, why baby shows at all? They are a waste of time and probably harmful to the nerves of the small child. I realise the object of them is, to some extent, good. To find the best baby in a bunch and award its proud parents a prize of a silver mug is, so far as it goes, an admirable idea for encouraging parents.

Unfortunately, no one knows exactly what is a prize baby.

To state that one child of nine months or four years is better than the other thirty on show means absolutely nothing at all. Children vary so much in every side of development that not even a medical psychiatrist would care to pick one as the best "solely on outward appearance."

Compare—A Dog Show!

Yet this is the technique of the baby show judge. With due respect to the babies, compare for a moment what goes on at a dog show. In finding the prize dog where all are specially bred champions of a particular class or breed are either several judges or one judge with several tasks. It is known beforehand exactly what constitutes the good points of a prize animal. No judge can give the prize willy-nilly to a particular dog merely because that dog looks pretty.

Instead, each judge at that and every other similar show has to award a maximum of ten points for every long-tried aspect of what breeders know to be the best in the breed. Such as ten points for colour, ten for legs, ten for condition of fur. General appearance among these will get no more than its maximum of ten.

The dog with top marks from the addition of all these aspects, that is the dog closest to the ideal one hundred per cent, is the winner.

So unless the dog has several other well developed characteristics, it cannot possibly win because a judge, quite humanely, likes its pink eyes or petty little ears.

Does this canine carefulness match the methods of choosing the ideal infant?

Outspoken Verdict

Don' say that comparisons would be odious or insulting to the mothers of our children. Surely we should give as much care to the choice of the best baby as the best bred dog.

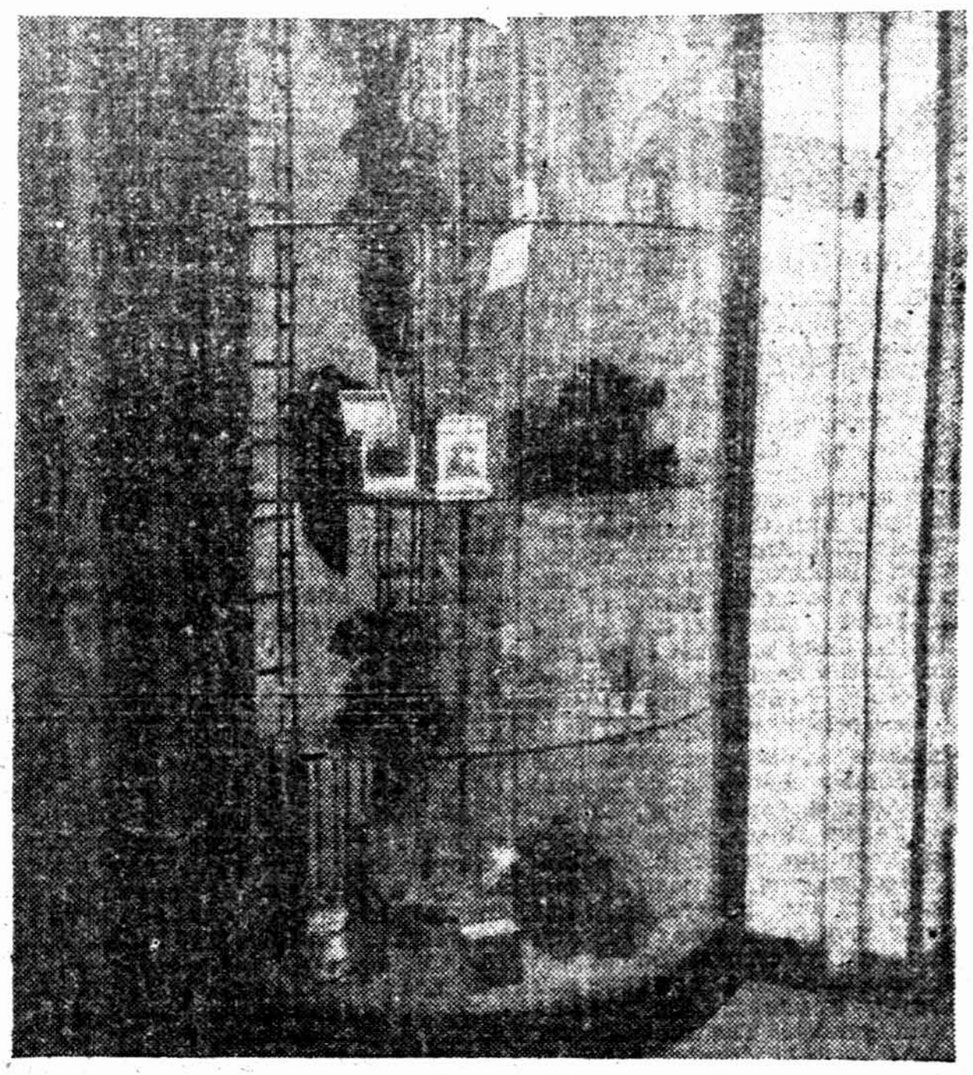
In actual fact, we do not. Baby shows do not improve the infants on show nor the race of infants as a whole. They do not improve or set a higher standard of baby care either in the winner's or the loser's homes. Nor, surprisingly, in these propaganda days, do they carry any propaganda for infant welfare and health services.

If neither the baby, its background, nor its welfare is improved, perhaps there is an indirect benefit. Are parents as a separate race raised in status, improved individually, or even turned from bad to good?

Perhaps you could answer that as well as I. There is no betterment anywhere.

And so long as the present "system" of judging baby shows continues, there will never be anything of value gained from them.

Perfume In Paris



Some gravel, some moss, some flowers, and there is garden here! Garden of perfumes ... precious perfumes ...

By Ronald Gordon

"Any time I feel like winning a prize in a show-well, I'll breed a pet dog!"

Competent criticism by one of the medical profession's journals is even more outspoken. The journal states that: "We have never been able to discover any valid point in favour of the ridiculous anachronism, the baby show."

Hard hitting? The writer goes on to quote that there are plenty of actual or potential faults in babies which not only do not meet the eye, but can only be detected by specialized means in the pathological department or the X-ray room.

"Competent judges", continues the qualified medical critic, "have been known to award prizes to infants whose rickets only became manifest a few weeks after the show."

Product Of Good Luck

The summing-up shows that the "prize baby" is more likely to be the product of good luck than of outstandingly good management.

This good luck element, that reduces the whole event to the low level of a common gamble, is no more than the judges personal preferences. If his or her ideal of babyhood is the blue-eyed, golden-haired cherub, then naturally enough, such an infant will win no matter what physical imperfections are hidden beneath its brightly patterned bib-and-tucker.

Outward appearance is the sole guide. The frizzed-up hair, the fat cheeks, the dimples—all prize-winning points. Never mind if the high colour is the first signs of a fever, or the fat cheeks due to lack of exercise and faulty glands.

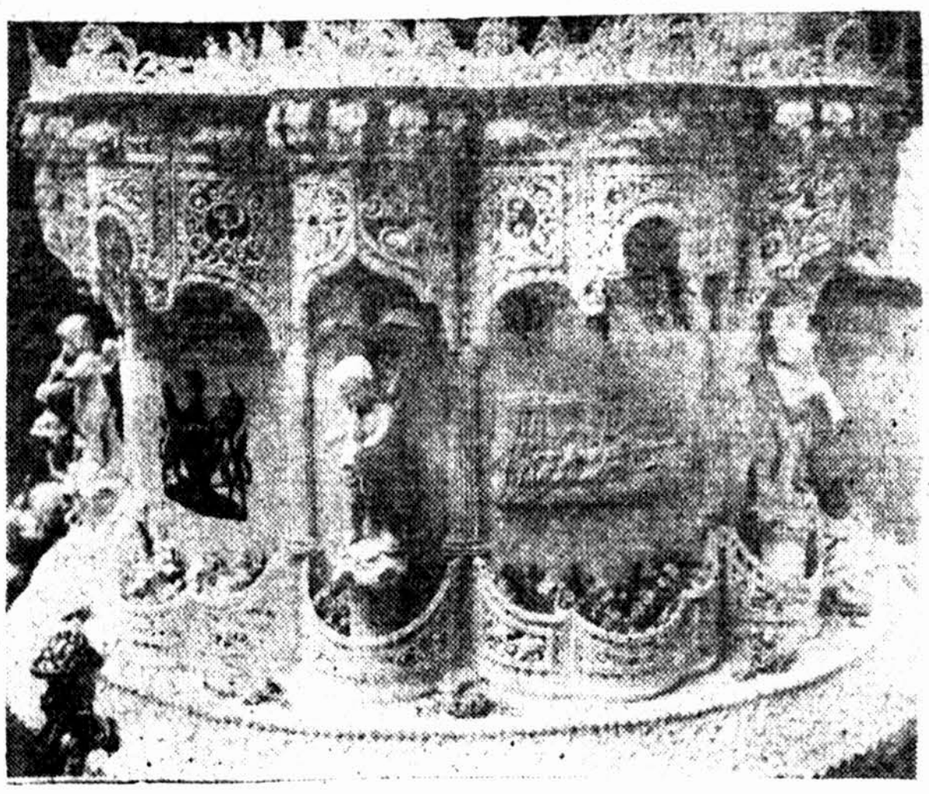
Therein lies a far greater danger than that of parents having an afternoon's gamble with an over-weight infant. By crowding babies into a heated, stuffy room, the risk of infection to all of them is increased many times. One child, or adult, with an infectious complaint—even so common as the common cold—can infect the whole show with possible severe and fatal results.

Even to a less degree, the artificial excitement of long hours being groomed and prettied for the judge's eye, upsets any normal child's nerves and may prove harmful. Not forgetting the effects of win or lose on the nerves of the parent showing the child.

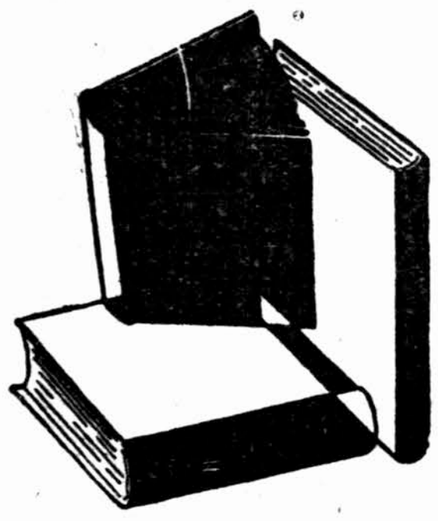
No, from whatever angle you look at baby shows they have nothing to recommend them. I prefer to know that my son is healthy and happy in his home without taking the risk of his nerves and mine in wasting time at those "ridiculous anachronisms" the baby shows.

And any time I feel like winning a prize—well, I'll breed a pet dog.

Elizabeth's 500 lbs. Wedding Cake



The official Wedding Cake presented to H. R. H. Princess Elizabeth. It is of four tiers—is nine feet high—and weighs about 500 lbs. It stands on a silver base, some forty inches across. It is white, and is decorated in classical Grecian style. The bottom tier showing the armorial bearings of Her Royal Highness, with a plaque modelled in sugar of Buckingham Palace. On the other sides are plaques of Windsor Castle and Balmoral Castle.



"SWATANTRA" ANNUAL

Within its brief career of twenty months, the SWATANTRA of Madras has earned an enviable reputation for itself. Though the Indian press has made remarkable strides within the last few years, we are still lacking in viewspapers as distinguished from newspapers. There are few week-end journals in this country to compare, for example, with the "Spectator" or the "Statesman And Nation" or the American "Republic." Journals like these are an essential part of the Fourth Estate. They act as a corrective to the hasty opinions formed by glancing at the headlines and present the important events of the week in the proper perspective

"Swatantra" is discharging this twin task admirably thanks to its devoted editor. After a varied and distinguished career, Khasa Subba Rao has, in fact, found his metier in "Swatantra." Every page of the journal bears the stamp of his personality. Not everybody may agree with his approach to the problems of the day, but none can gainsay the fact that it is marked by a sobriety and independence of outlook. The fare provided week after week in "Swatantra" is of a uniformly high order and the first Annual is a treat as much for the eye as for the mind. The highlight of the issue is a special message by C.R. (H.E. the Acting Governor-General of India) who asks the press "to give up its old time emphasis on politics and use its columns and wield its influence for the improvement of the morale of the administration." One is afraid however that neither the press nor the administration will much relish this advice! A number of art plates make the Annual an excellent bargain at Rs. 1/8. ("Swatantra". Royapettah, Madras.).

N. G. J.

MEANING OF PRAYER

"CHRISTIAN PRAYER AND APPROACH TO CHRISTIAN MYSTICISM". By W. Q. LASH (Hind Kitabs Ltd., Bombay) Re. 1.

A great deal of material is neatly packed into the dignified 52 pages of this booklet. The Lord Bishop of Bombay describes in it the nature, contents and inwardness of a mystic and of prayer. Mystics are born, not made. God, for His own divine purposes takes the initiative, transforms a human being by complete union with Himself and through such a being, casts grace and peace on mankind. Indians are familiar with mystics, past and present, true and false. The author studies the making of a mystic and rightly asserts that the mystic union with God entails one's being used in the service of men, as God can only use one "who has been purged of self."

The methods, stages and kinds of Christian prayer expounded by the author follow the pattern familiar to the Hindu scriptures, e.g., worship, petition, confession, commendation, repetition, beads, rhythm, etc. The book will help the reader (both Christian and other) to appreciate the contribution that saints make to religious life, and the value of daily prayer, in one's spiritual uplift.

N. H. P.

Gujarati Books

1. **SARVODAYNI KELAVNI—By Gopaldas Jivabhai Patel. Price Rs. 1|4. ('47):**
2. **GAUTAM BUDDHA—By ditto. Price Rs. 1|8. (1946).**

Both published by the Gujarat Vidyapitha, Ahmedabad.

The first book sets out the Wardha scheme of education and is based on Acharya Kripalaniji's "The Latest Fad". It discusses the Sargeant scheme too, and the opinions and sentiments expressed by Mr. Patel are so valuable and so useful that every one interestd in the education of our children, the teachers and the thinkers, will find in the book much to benefit them. The explanatory notes (Tippan) at the end is very useful as a guide to the subject, as it is full of information bearing on it.

The second book is a translation of the address delivered by Dr. Sir S. Radhakrishnan on Gautama, the Buddha, in London, before the British Academy in 1938. Mr. Maganbhai P. Desai's short introduction is comprehensive enough and in a short compass, sets out everything connected with Buddha and his Cult.

"DHAMMA PAD — DHARMINAN PADO". By Pt. Bechardas Joshi. Published by the Society for the Encouragement of Cheap Literature, Ahmedabad and Bombay. Price Re. 1. (1946).

Precepts of Gautama Buddha are collected here. They are translated into simple Gujerati with explanatory notes by that well-known scholar Pandit Doshi, who is at home in the study and exposition of the Vedic, Buddhistic and Jain Cults. In a lucid introduction of nearly fifty pages, he has reviewed these works (Padas) of Buddha from every point of view, linguistic, religious, metaphysical and popular. To appreciate the full value of Panditji's work, the book requires to be read in the original. In a short notice, ita is not possible to appraise its inestimable value.

"K."

Tamil Classic In English

"KOVALAN AND KANNAKI" BY A. S. Panchapakesa Iyer—Alliance Co., Madras. Price Rs. 2/-.

The story of "Kovalan and Kannaki" is very well known and popular in Tamil Nad, and Mr. A. S. P. Iyer's present book is an attempt to secure for it a larger audience. Apart from its gripping story interest, this ancient Tamil classic is an impressive picture of the period to which it belongs —namely, the 2nd Century A.D.— when the Tamils had reached a high degree of civilisation and had commercial relations with many foreign countries. In retelling the story, Mr. Iyer has preserved this aspect of the Tamil original very well. The narration of the story is brisk and unflagging an we follow with breathless interest the joys and sorrows of the respectable businessman, his innocent wife and the dancing girl, till we reach the climax when the hero is beheaded as a punishment for a crime he did not commit and his wife, in vengeance, causes the whole city to be burned. In the descriptive portions, the language is a bit stilted, but in the main, the book is a very readable version of an ancient book.

Beauty Of Matheran

"THE HILL STATION OF MATHERAN" By Owen C. Kail—Thacker Co., Ltd., Bombay—Rs. 2/8/-.

Here is a "A to Z" about Matheran —how to reach it, where to stay and what to see. Mr. Kail gives us a history of the birth, rise and growth of the hill-station, together with details of the tribes who live around and the testimonials distinguished men have paid to its glory and beauty. We also get a glimpse into the administration and amenities of Matheran. The Photographs give us a good idea of the pleasure that awaits every visitor to the place.

Brothers Srichand and Chandir

This wonder-ridden world is dull to only dull people, writes N. R. V. P., in "PUSHPA— The Children's Own Paper.' Those who look upon it as a curio-museum, would find no time to complain about life being grossly uninteresting. Look at the star-strewn heaven. Do not these flickering pinpoints fill you with an ardent desire to know their burning secret? The study of stars can become a pleasant pastime, and astronomy, an encouraging hobby

Or cast your wandering gaze round the fresh green earth. Do not the purple-topped mountains and the pearly-dewed fields fill you with a strange emotion of wonder and delight? To a poet the meanest flower that blows can give, "thoughts that do often lie too deep for tears." The tiny plants often excite our curiosity and their miraculous off-shoot from grain-like seeds fill us with a passion to study thtir marvels of growth and decay. Botany is a fascinating study and as a hobby it is worth a pursuit. This time when you are holiday-making in some hill-station, make it a point to gather plants that strike you as novel and strange. Stamp them in a book and try to find all that you can about them from teachers, 'Pushpa,' books and friends. Then find out for yourself if this is not really exciting and adding pep to your holiday spirits!

* * *

Probably some of you have been fortunate enough to be touched by "the holy fire," she continues. Consequently you have an agile and creative mind. If pigments can excite your sensibilities, well then, why not make painting a special hobby? In your spare-time give a full reign to your fancy and dabble in all your favourite colours. Paint the sky blue, the sea green and the leaves red in the autumn sun. Stitch these trial pictures in an album and make it grow with years. Soon you will experience the great joy that accompanies all creativeness.

May be you are fond of music. You must be then hearing off and on music on the air or playing the gramophone. But why not take up music a bit more seriously than that, and learn to play some instrument? Nothing can so rapture the mind as harmonium sounds. Music, whether Eastern or Western, chimes the soul and purifies the mind; but it requires a diligent pursuit and a concentrated effort to reach its sublime heights of ecstasy.

* * *

Modelling is another creative art and an exciting hobby, she suggests. You could do clay modelling or make miniature models of great ships, aeroplanes and other modern inventions. These latter require a mechanical and scientific enthusiasm and once you become interested in model-making holidays simply fly with you. Perhaps at school you are taught to construct clay houses and miniature models of well-known parks and zoos. Try modelling the resort where you are stationed for your holidays and see if this does not simply enrapture you.

If at all you find these engrossing creative hobbies not suited to your genius, then try to find enthusiasm in stamp collection, picture and poster gathering, photography and collection of curios. These do not require any particular inborn talent but can form good pastimes. Philately is a wellknown and an expensive hobby, though personally I find it most uninteresting. Pictures and photography are really interesting pursuits that make life a matter of interest and enthusiasm.

* * *

Little Mary had been to Sunday School that morning. The Teacher's theme had been: "God is everywhere. Find Him. Keep Him."

That afternoon, while having tea with her mother, Mary asked: "Mummy, is God everywhere?"

"Yes, darling."

"Is He in this house?"

"Yes, darling."

"Is He in this room?"

"Yes, darling."

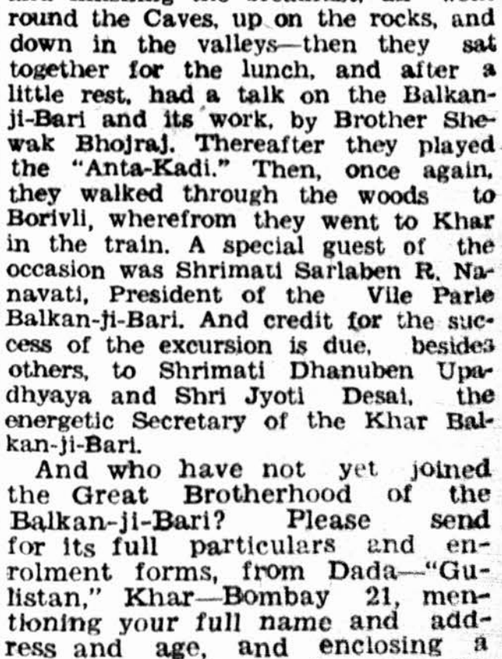
"Is He in my cup?"

"Yes, darling."

Little Mary quickly placed her hand over her cup. "Got Him," she said.

* * *

This afternoon, a big children's Fair has been organised by the Khar Balkan-ji-Bari, at Madhu Park, Khar, as a part of the Gijubhai Anniversary Celebrations. An 'Anand Bazar,' a Variety Entertainment of Songs, Stories and dances, and games will be some of the items of the programme. It is hoped that boys and girls and the elders interested in them will attend the Fair in large numbers



Sisters Shakuntala and Saroj

*

Khar Balkan-ji-Bari boys and girls went on a whole day excursion to Kanheri Caves, under the guidance of Shri Girdharlal Kotak, Vice-President, on last Sunday but one. The party left early in the morning when the moon was still shining above—and they had a happy adventure, walking through the woods. On arriving there, and finishing the breakfast, all went round the Caves, up on the rocks, and down in the valleys—then they sat together for the lunch, and after a little rest, had a talk on the Balkan-ji-Bari and its work, by Brother Shewak Bhojraj. Thereafter they played the "Anta-Kadi." Then, once again, they walked through the woods to Borivli, wherefrom they went to Khar in the train. A special guest of the occasion was Shrimati Sarlaben R. Nanavati, President of the Vile Parle Balkan-ji-Bari. And credit for the success of the excursion is due, besides others, to Shrimati Dhanuben Upadhyaya and Shri Jyoti Desai, the energetic Secretary of the Khar Balkan-ji-Bari.

And who have not yet joined the Great Brotherhood of the Balkan-ji-Bari? Please send for its full particulars and enrolment forms, from Dada—"Gulistan," Khar—Bombay 21, mentioning your full name and address and age, and enclosing a one anna Stamp for postage. Cheerio, and we shall meet here next week again!

All Good Wishes from
Your loving,
Dada

"Gulistan"
(Khar Bombay)

Boys and girls of the Matunga Balkan-ji-Bari.

NATIONALISATION IN BRITAIN

What is nationalisation? How are the nationalised industries administered? How has it affected the workers? These are some of the questions answered in the following article by Mr. Ernest Davies, Labour M.P. for Enfield and author of "National Enterprise".

In Britain today, nationalisation is being carried out according to plan. Since the advent of the Labour Government in July, 1945 the Bank of England, Civil Aviation, external cable and wireless communications, and the coal mines have become national enterprises. Both the Transport and Electricity industries are in process of nationalisation; and within the life of the present Government the iron and steel heavy industry will also become a national enterprise.

Nationalisation in Britain has been achieved by legislative action. Industries scheduled for nationalisation in the programme of the Labour Party, on which it fought and won the General Election of 1945, had to be acquired by purchase from their proprietors. Nationalisation involved the transfer of industry from private to public ownership, and with the transfer the former owners departed and the State's nominees took possession. Reorganisation followed.

Improvement Through Discussion

During the long legislative process which provides ample opportunity for careful deliberation and improvement through discussion, a common administrative pattern for British nationalised industry has evolved. For each of the national enterprises a Board is appointed by the responsible Minister to administer nationalised industry as a public corporation. Members of the Board are chosen by the Minister from among those with the necessary experience, the legislation often requiring that they be selected from certain fields of experience. For example, in the case of transport they were required to have had "wide experience and have shown capacity in transport, industrial, commercial or financial matters, in administration or in the organisation of workers".

There is no obligation imposed on the Minister to consult any outside association, political party or trade union. His is the sole power to appoint. In practice he has a wide choice when he chooses members for the administrative board and he includes former trade union officials among them. It might appear that this opens the way for political appointments but, since the Minister must inform Parliament of the appointments and must face its criticism, he dare not appoint other than those considered the best qualified for the task. The Chairman of the Coal Board is a former distinguished coal mines proprietor, Lord Hyndley; the head of the Electricity Board is the former General Secretary of the Trades Union Congress, Lord Citrine.

Commercial Lines

Once appointed, the Board is responsible for the operation of the industry on commercial lines. All subsequent appointments of executives, managers and staff are made by the Board. Neither the Minister nor any outside body can interfere. The Board is left free and independent to manage its own affairs, interference in its day-to-day operations being ruled out of order. There is, however, a check on its general operations through the Minister and Parliament.

Parliamentary relationship to the nationalised industries is a characteristic form of democratic control. All establishing Acts empower the Minister to give directions of a general nature to the Boards when he considers it required in the national interest. The Chancellor of the Exchequer can give such directions to the Bank of England; the Minister of Fuel and Power to the Coal and Electricity Boards; and the Minister of Transport to the Transport Commission. Retention of this directive power in the Minister's hands enables him on the one hand to ensure that the national enterprise fits into, and carries out, the State economic plan, and on the other to protect the public credit which is involved, inasmuch as the State guarantees the enterprise's obligations. It enables the Minister to share in the formulation of the general plan and policy of the nationalised concerns, and to keep an overall check on its operations.

Equally important is the fact that because the Minister has this power he must answer to Parliament for the exercise of it. Under the British Parliamentary democracy every Minister is responsible to Parliament. There he can be questioned orally and the matters for which he is responsible can be debated. He must present to Parliament the annual accounts of the enterprises, which can then be debated, and he must inform Parliament of any directions he gives to the Boards. To the extent that public moneys are involved. Parliamentary Committees can probe into the finances of the national enterprises.

Decentralisation

This Parliamentary check is a most important factor in the administration of nationalised industries. The difficulty is the maintenance of a correct balance between excessive interference and inadequate watchfulness. The success with which this is achieved depends upon the Minister. The most successful will refuse to answer questions regarding day-to-day operations and confine his responsibility to matters of major importance only. Thereby the responsibility, initiative and enterprise of the Boards, is respected and maintained. It is of equal importance that it reduces bureaucracy to a minimum.

Paper work is a disease that threatens every organ of Government and the greater the remoteness from governmental control the greater the hope of escaping infection. Dual control by the Minister and Board is thereby avoided, the aim being to shun duplication at Ministerial level. National enterprises can, however, themselves develop symptoms of the paper disease through over-centralisation. To minimise this danger, although nationalisation has followed the pattern of the total acquisition of an industry and its administration by a central board, the tendency is to decentralise through the appointment of regional boards, and the delegation of the maximum of responsibility to them, and to break them down into the various units that make up the whole

Consultative Committees

Parallel with Parliamentary control in Britain, an attempt has been made to develop consumer or user control. It is recognised that if nationalisation is to mean much to the community as a whole, the public concerned with the nationalised services or industries, must have a voice in its operations. In all nationalising Acts provision is made for the establishment of consultative committees, both central and regional, on which serve representatives drawn from the affected sections of the community, notably local government, the trade associations, Chambers of Commerce, the trade unions and the like.

Such committees have no executive powers, but they possess the right to make representation sto the Minister, who had direct the national enterprises to carry out their recommendations. Similarly, the Minister can ask the Committees to investigate relevant matters. In the case of transport, for instance, fares and charges, services and facilities would be subject to the review of such regional committees.

In this matter of consumer participation, British nationalised industry has gone far, in workers' participation it has not. Whereas a proportion of members of the administrative boards is drawn from the trade unions, and provision is made in the nationalisation measures for consultation with the workers establishment of workers' councils is not mandatory. The machinery for worker consultation and participation is left to the Boards to determine. No pattern is laid down. Its extent consequently varies, and the problem facing nationalised industry is to eliminate the division between employer and worker, between management and employees.

Three Requisites

So far as nationalised industry is concerned there are three requisites to the instillation of a full sense of worker's responsibility: political education, material benefits, and participation in management. Initially, mines nationalisation in Britain stimulated production because the miner had worked for nationalisation for decades, and because he quickly experienced improved working conditions, including a five, instead of a five-and-a-half, day week, without reduction of pay. Until he enjoys the third requisite the full benefits may not be appreciated by him.

State purchase of industry in Britain has in every case been on the basis of a price fair both to the former owners and to the State. No less was paid to the owners than the value based on previous earnings or Stock Exchange quotations, and no more was paid by the State than was considered justified in the light of the future value, as judged by likely earnings. Thus, in the case of the Bank of England, with its hidden assets, the price was such as to guarantee continuation of the stockholders' past income; in the case of the coal mines it was based on the past earnings of the industry; and for the railways, Stock Exchange values were taken.

From the fact that the Government supporters attacked the compensation terms as being too generous, and that the Opposition claimed they were so ungenerous that they contained an element of confiscation, it would appear that the terms in every case were fair enough. Payment was made in State bonds, or bonds of the nationalised concerns, guaranteed by the State, of a value equivalent to the purchase price. That is to say, £100 of bonds would be exchanged for every £100 of the purchase price, irrespective of the income previously received. Since Government bonds carry only about 2 1/2 per cent. interest, former owners, who previously received larger incomes from the acquired concerns, suffered a diminution of income.

Administrative Scheme

Justification for this is the greater security enjoyed by State over private enterprise. National enterprises consequently start off with a financial advantage; the annual interest charges on their obligations is considerably less than the amount previously paid by the privately owned concerns. In the case of the railways, for example, the interest charges will amount to about £22,500,000 per annum compared with the £40,000,000 previously received by stockholders, a saving of £17,500,000 a year. This initial reduction in fixed charges should make it easier for the national enterprises to pay their way, an obligation imposed upon them in all the establishing legislation.

To sum up, nationalisation of industry in Britain is legalistic. It involves purchase of private enterprise by the State at a fair price and just to both parties. An administrative scheme has evolved in the form of the non-profit making, self-supporting public corporation. It ensures commercial operation with public accountability. Administration is entrusted to responsible executive boards subject to policy control at Ministerial level. The Boards have financial autonomy backed by public credit. The community, including consumer and worker, is given full opportunity to make representations concerning the operations of the enterprises and provision is made for consultation with the worker.

In Britain, nationalisation, travelling along the constitutional road, is progressing towards the democratisation and socialisation of industry. The transfer to public ownership of the Bank of England, the coal mines, transport, electricity, gas and heavy industry is only the beginning. If there is no change of Government in 1950 a second programme will commence.

REFUGEE PROBLEM

By S. H. Jhabvala

Much water has flowed under the bridge since the Congress and the Muslim League agreed on the common plan of division of this indivisible land. All the ugly forces of Nature have, like discovered vipers, put up their poisonous hoods in unrestrained assertion of the total integration of the Indian territory. It was omitted from their narrow ken both by India and Pakistan, when they endorsed the psychological scheme of division, what were the grave potentialities underlying the finale of the settlement.

It was all land and property that was conceived as the basis of settlement but the human element was totally neglected by the dividers on both sides, with the result which is as clear as day-light to-day—an open chapter of sins of the consenting parties.

The past buries itself with its grim memories invariably in Time's irresistible onwardness; and so, the history of division will be a forgotten chapter in the epoch of the country, littered with massacre, blood, arson and many another act of barbarism. But the refugees torn from the soil of their birth, shorn of all their hard-earned possessions and in various cases, divided from their families, will remain the hereditary land-mark along the wearied journey of hate coupled with dishonour, which must invariably prove a national calamity.

Four Points

1. The division should not have been hustled through:
2. Stabbings, burnings, and lootings should have been suppressed at the pointed iron of a totalitarian military operation:
3. The Punjab should have admitted the Sikh rights of a Home-land; and Khalistan and Pakistan should have agreed, with their sovereign rights mutually accepted, on a common Boundary Plan.
4. The division of the Army should not have been hastened through.

The Home Department in both the new infantile States found their actions vulnerably crude as their policies were short-sighted.

But the refugees are there both in India and in Pakistan—lakhs of them,—man, woman and child—breathing foreign air, eating mournful crumbs following uncongenial, belly-filling avocations. The oriental sense of welcoming the guest by the host is hard to exercise in these hard days of house scarcity and food rationing and therefore, the problem of the Refugees has skipped beyond the parochialism of social service: it has distinctly stumbled into the field of State Duty. When crores are transferred into mutual regions, not merely a protuberance on the stem, but a new tree itself with stem and its protuberances has to be planted, watered and nursed. It is in this spirit that the Government of India has added a regular Refugee Portfolio to the existing administration of the State.

The Refugees' problem is as much a post-division thorn in the side of the Government as the problem of demobilised men in the post-war period. India has accommodated hundreds of these latter in field, forest, or factory—in town and in village, and India will doubtless accommodate thes wayless wanderers on the pathless journeys of life. She is the universal sharer of world's economic sorrows. She may eat less to feed the refugee.

Govt.'s Duty

The Central Refugees Minister must distribute the incomes especially in the villages in which the Provincial Governments must cheerfully assist those that voluntarily absorb themselves in urban occupations must be willingly welcomed by city employers.

The Refugees do not merely bring mouths to eat and bellies to fill: they as well bring hands to work and brains to think. The pulmonary passions roused by parting with the land of their birth may endure for sometime till their currents run dry, but the genius of man soon familiarises itself with the newness of environments and the Refugees will soon be a part of the great Home-land to which they are restored.

The Government must move more actively than sympathetically towards this restoration.

Counsel addressed the man in the dock: "Did you, or did you not, on the day in question, or at any time previously, or subsequently, say, or even intimate, to the defendant or to anyone else, that the statement imputed to you, whether just or unjust and denied by plaintiff, was a matter of no moment or otherwise? Answer me. Did you or did you not?"

The man in the dock clutched his throat.

"Did I or did I not what?" he gasped.

Why Acharya Kripalani Resigned

The change that came with the transfer of power called for a thorough overhaul of the Congress organisation and its concepts. . . But the set-up of the Congress on the old basis was unequal to the task that confronted it. As its Chief Acharya Kripalani failed to grasp the opportunity, though he was fitted for the task intellectually. As the acknowledged theoretician of the Gandhian way, he had the opportunity to put the Congress machinery and its vast organisational base to constructive action. To set out the blue-prints of Congress' social objectives in concrete terms and direct Congress Government's to implement them was the new task that faced him and the Congress. Either he failed or the organisation was not responsive . . . .

By C. K. Narayanswami

The resignation of Acharya Kripalani from the presidentship of the Indian National Congress is not a surprise.

The reasons advanced for this step by him are, however, important. They raise the whole question of the interrelation of the Congress organisation and Governments formed under its aegis both at the Centre and in the Provinces in India. The gravamen of his charge is that the Central Government has failed to consult him or the Congress Working Committee which is the highest Executive of the National organisation in vital matters of policy or to take them into its confidence. Obviously he suggests the existence of fundamental differences between the Congress Executive and the Indian Government. The question he has raised is fundamental to the ordered development of the country to its rightful destiny—the people's co-operative commonwealth.

Precedents

In the long history of the Congress the resignation of a Congress President and substitution of him by the A.I.C.C. have not many precedents. Recent history records two previous instances. The first was when Subhas Chandra Bose was the elected President. Indeed, his election was contested in an atmosphere of acrimonious political baiting and against him were ranged such stalwarts as Sardar Patel and the whole "Gandhi camp." Even the Mahatma took sides in the controversy. Nevertheless he gave battle to them and would not compromise even on sound principles of composite working. He was compelled to quit the Congress "Gadi." His successor was Dr. Rajendra Prasad! The Congress then was threatened by split and the position Subhas Babu occupied in the country gave real cause for anxiety. Those were trying times. India was still under alien domination and the struggle for freedom needed all the solidarity that the Congress and the people could build upon. Subhas went and the Forward Bloc was formed. But the Congress marched on.

The second instance was when Maulana Abul Kalam Azad gave place to Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru. This had nothing to do with internal party rivalries or controversies within the Congress. The resignation in this case was dictated by high policy on which there was no dispute or disagreement in the Congress High Command.

Strange, But Simple

Acharya Kripalani's resignation is the third case. He resigned because he found his position incompatible with the alleged attitude of the Central Government. The curious thing about his action is that he made it irrevocable. That is even if some method is found to satisfy his ego, he would not continue to shoulder the responsibility of the Presidentship of the Congress. Why did he act so? Strange though it may seem, the explanation is simple enough. The change that came with the transfer of power called for a thorough overhaul of the Congress organisation and its concept. From the national organ of anti-imperialist struggle, its role had suddenly transformed into that of the architect of Free Indian Democracy. The transformation was revolutionary. The set-up of the Congress on the old basis was unequal to the task that confronted it. As its chief Acharya Kripalani failed to grasp the opportunity, though he was fitted for the task intellectually. As the acknowledged theoritician of the Gandhian Way, he had the opportunity to put the Congress machinery and its vast organisational base to constructive action. To set out the blue-prints of Congress social objectives in concrete terms and direct Congress Governments to take measures to implement them was the new task that faced him and the Congress. Either he failed or the organisation was not responsive. But the fact remains he permitted the organisation to "thrive" in new controversies regarding a new constitution and the slogan "one party one leader. one organisation".

Monument Of Inefficiency

The failure of the Congress organisation to checkmate the orgy of communal rioting in several parts of the country is a standing tribute to the ineffective and inefficient depths it had sunk. If he and his Executive was assertive and had the control over the organisation, a different history would have been written. I am not prepared to believe that he did not try. But what I suggest is that he knew that with the best will in the world, he could make little headway with the Congress organisation as it stood. He knew that in many cases professions belies practice. Indeed years ago he told me that the material with which the Congress had to work was very poor and nepotism and corruption had crept in and had assumed menacing proportions. He blamed the Socialists for it. "You fellows shed the party nomenclature, be simple Congressmen: and then see what we together can make of it". It was a question of Gandhites "versus" Socialists. So whoever swore by the former — no matter who they were and what they were—they must be supported. They are those who worshipped the Master. He did not then realise, as perhaps he seems to have realised now, that when the deed is done these worshippers will build a temple of the Master and forget all about his teachings. And the Bombay monument movement is illustrative of this. He senses it with all the poignancy of a St. Paul, but unlike that companion of Christ, the genius of the "Gandhian Way" resiles from the task in disappointment, discontent and discomfiture. He betrays a strange lack of initiative and that iron will to carry through the job to success.

Meerut And After

Let us look at the thing more closely. When he was elected President of the Congress at Meerut, it was evident that the old order was practically gone and a new perspective was opening up. It was open to him to so constitute his Executive as would fit in with that new perspective. But he could not take a decision by himself. Though no stickler to tradition or convention, he was afraid to break it. Gandhiji was not available for consultation. He stuck to the "parampara" and sacrificed independent initiative to political expediency—the line of least resistance.

There is the Congress Parliamentary Board. It is the creation of the Congress Working Committee and is answerable and subordinate to it. It is the function of this Board to supervise, control and direct Congress Parliamentary policy. It was that body that selected the personnel for the legislatures. Any person, however eminent, who failed to accept the Board's directive was liable for disciplinary action. Acharya Kripalani's accusation logically must mean that the Congress Parliamentary Board has failed to exercise effective liaison between the Working Committee and the Congress Governments. If that is so, then it was open to him to have the Board reconstituted entirely on a new basis "Eeternal vigilance", said Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, "is the price of freedom". If the Board ceased to exercise vigilance, who is to be blamed for it? What was needed was a Constructive Offensive. Having secured the freedom of the country and having set up Governments in the Centre and in the provinces, the function of the Congress, as of its Parliamentary Board, was to exercise that alertness regarding the implementation of its own cherished policies and objectives. That in that task the Congress under the leadership of Acharya Kripalani has failed is not only self-evident, but is reinforced by the resolution of the A.I.C.C. which accepted the Acharya's resignation. That resolution sets up a Committee to re-define and formulate the objectives of the Congress.

The Why Of It

There is a tendency to relate Acharya Kripalani's resignation with the refugee problem. I do not believe it has much to do with it. Of course, he was opposed to the partition of the country. He was in agreement with Gandhiji on this question. He has never been happy since the division of the country. No doubt he has the same anxiety about the displacement of large sections of humanity as every Indian has. But to suggest that he resigned Congress presidentship on this score is to stretch one's imagination too far. To get at the real reasons one must probe into the working of the Congress Secretariat for years, since he became the General Secretary of the organisation. It's first act was to get rid of "Socialist infiltration"—to use a term that has become popular these days. Pandit Nehru had reorganised the Secretariat and placed men with pronounced Socialist proclivities like Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia at the head of important departments. Mediocre trains were put in their place. Often there was friction and the relations between the President and the General Secretary have not always been happy. Maulana Azad, if he cares, can tell us revealing incidents. It has been a fairly well-known secret that for some reason or other differences had developed between him and certain other leading members of the Congress Executive. Any Congressman of note who has had anything to do with the inner working of the organisation will confirm my suspicion that for some years Acharya Kripalani has been suffering under a sense of personal injury. This has nagged into him till events led it to the frustrating point. When Subhas resigned there were people to follow him and shout for him and his slogans. When Kripalani resigned, not even a tear was shed. The A.I.C.C. listened to his statement and quietly elected Babu Rajendra Prasad in his place! He retires with none to sing his praise or to mourn his loss. He, however, certainly deserved a better fate.

The LAST PAGE has been held over this week. It will however appear next Sunday as usual.

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ACTION OF BODY TOXIN ON HEALTH

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Patter

Fallacies In Fatness

By Asude

This is not meant to be a facetious discourse. I am only out to break a few bubbles.

The first delusion which should be summarily dispelled is that when a man or a boy laughs at a fat man, he is cruel. He is nothing of the kind. It is one of our most familiar fallacies that to be amused by a man's deformity shows callousness.

Would you charge a child with callousness when he chortles with glee at the sight of a bow-legged man cock-walking down the street? Most fathers would deliver a pious lecture on the incipient hard-heartedness in one so young. And they would be wrong.

Do you know what really is the secret of this amusement. It is the spontaneous, innate sympathy with Nature which is at the bottom of it. Human nature, in its essence, boggles at, cavils at anything which goes against itself. And the child is nearest to Nature.

That is why the child cannot accept with equanimity and inequitable appropriation of flesh by one single individual. His laughter in his revolt against this promiscuous profiteering in Fat. Later, of course, when the bloom has worn off and he starts imitating Sir Oracles, he becomes a Right-Winger himself,—and starts rebuking his grand children.

Do you remember the source of Charlie Chaplin's millions? Let me recount Charlie's own version of it.

Charlie was then in England, a boy of twelve or so. He was standing in front of the house whilst his mother was making cakes in the kitchen. Presently, an old man, known to the house, came out of a nearby public-house and started walking up to his cart. "Waddling" would be a better word. Anyway, at the moment, Charlie's fortune was made.

The man's gait across the street was what you have seen Charlie doing on the screen for the last thirty years. The same sidewise, swaying motion, the same upturned toes of boots, and so on. Charlie laughed, and laughing he went into the kitchen, called out his mother and gave a life-like imitation of the "walk".

Mrs. Chaplin was so much tickled by the fantastic demonstration that she gave way to unrestrained, helpless laughter. Recovering her breath, however, she reprimanded Charlie severely for mocking an old man. Next moment, Charlie took one or two steps again, and again she was doubled up with laughter.

That was how it began. Charlie confessed that that was how he got the idea of now famous "strut". It was the pure amusement of a child at a freak of nature. There was no "cruelty" in it. And the same thing is true of the diversion caused in children of all ages by mountains. It is Nature enjoying a joke.

Then there is the popular fallacy that fat man is naturally frank-hearted and open. I don't know how the notion started, but I have myself met for every mean lean man, at least twice that number of mean fat men. I suppose it is the picture of helplessness which is responsible for this conception.

Shakespeare subscribed to this belief. Think of his Falstaff "sweating to death and larding the lean earth as he walks along", and the "lean and hungry look of Cassius". Shakespeare could never forgive the lack of flesh or fat in men. The leanness is associated with a good deal of unhealthy brooding, and neurotic perversities. It is a hasty judgment.

And then, to keep the balance even, it is just right to dispel another mistake about fat people. They do not really wallow so much in the flesh-pots as they are suspected to. Many fat men really eat little. The cavillers explain that because they cannot. That is, they had done all their eating before achieving the amplitude. I don't know.

And whilst you are about it, will you get rid of the fallacy that fat men are, "by nature", humorous. No, that is wrong. They are no more humorous than the skinny ones. They are only more expansive,—more porous, if you see what I mean. In my own experience. I have found that it takes longer for a good joke to soak through the pores than into those of the human lathe.

It is also untrue to say that the fat man is devoid of agility. It depends on the impetus. I rode the earthquake of January 15th, 1934, on the soil of Behar. And I saw what fat men could do with the first alarm. The fat lawyers in the Bar Library were the first to get out into the open.

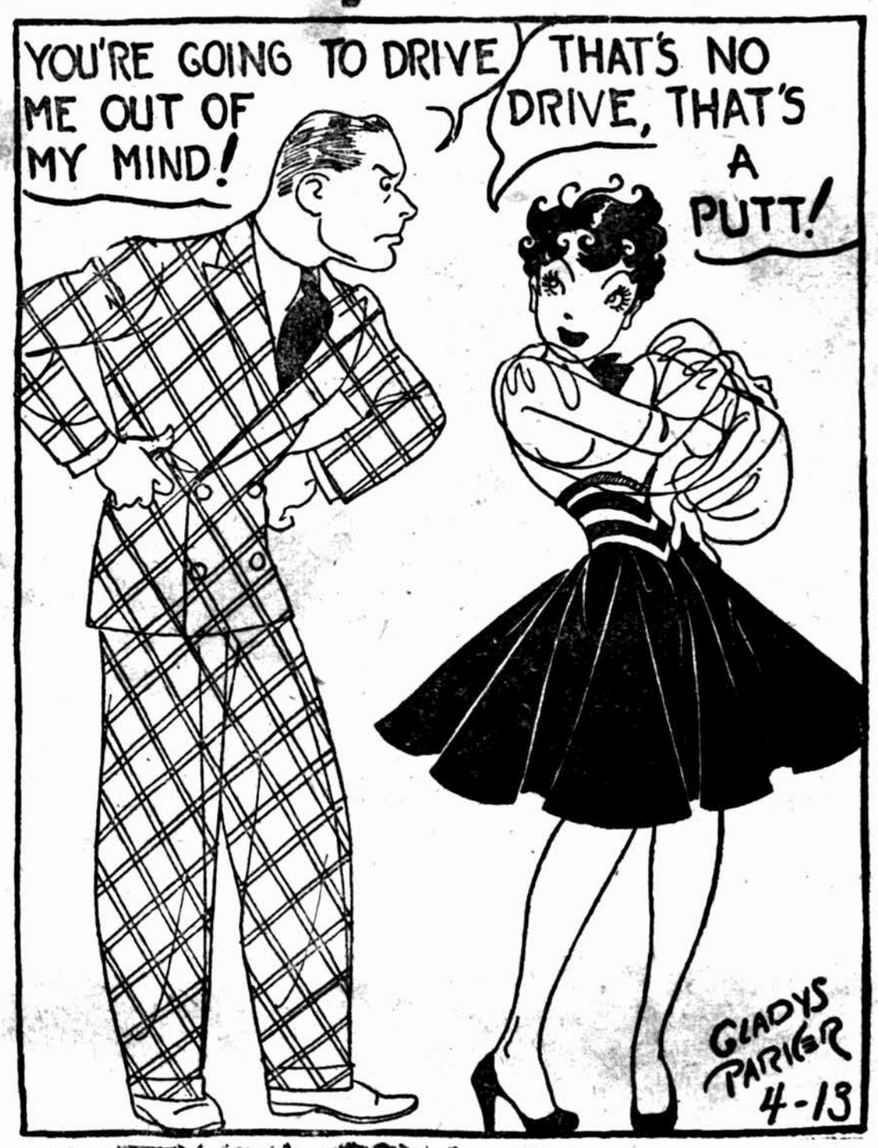
Do you remember Chesterton's famous run inside a hansome cab? The bottom of the cab gave way as soon as Chesterton had taken his seat in it. But did Chesterton quail? No. It is said that the great G. K. C. ran quite a good number of furlongs before the jehu got wise to the mishap and pulled up.

What's all this alarmism about Fat? Who said that there was danger in adipose tissue? I wish I had some of those grapes myself. For, once this farceur had Fat, believe it or not. Today, every hungry dog sniffs at the legs suspiciously as something left over from the kitchen. I look at the legs, and don't blame them.

Fat, let me assure you, is by no means fatal. Far from it. On the contrary, it is the only stand-by in all cases of physical strain. Only the man who has no curve and no grace to his frame can cavil at the well-padded figure. Sour grapes, of course.

Chew on that, and spread out more and more.

MOPSY by GLADYS PARKER



General Knowledge Quiz

1. According to cricket rules, bats should not be longer than 38 inches, and should not exced 4 1/2 inches at the widest.

2. Nearly 78,000 motor vehicles pass Hyde Park Corner (London) every day.

3. The planet nearest the earth is Mars.

4. The human skeleton consists of over 200 separate bones.

5. A pint of water weighs a pound-and-a-quarter.

6. Rudyard Kipling was born in Bombay.

7. The system of logarithms was invented in 1614 by the Scottish mathematician John Napier.

FORETELLING THE WEATHER

(Continued from Page 24)

serving stations and Meteorological Aircraft Flights. The C.R.D.F. SECTION (SFERIC) operates a service for the location of understorms at ranges up to 1,500 miles. The Control Station at Dunstable is linked by direct telephone lines to similar stations at Leuchars in Scotland, St. Eval in Cornwall and Irvinetown in Northern Ireland.

The OBSERVING STATION includes the usual instruments for measurements of pressure, temperature, humidity and rainfall, sunshine and cloud movement. There is a cloud searchlight, for measuring the height of the cloud base at night, and an anemometer with electric transmission for giving a continuous record of wind speed and direction in the FORECAST ROOM. The PRINTING WORKS under the control of H.M.S.O. is equipped with lithographic presses for printing the Daily Weather Report, which is issued in 3 sections) and the blank charts and forms used at ETA and oustastations.

Mrs. Keller, it was NOT necessary to bring in your children to prove your allowances claim!"

Do You Know That---

1. Ermine is another name for which of these animals? (a) Weasel; (b) Stoat; (c) Canadian mole.

2. The South African town of Johannesburg is situated in—(a) Transvaal; (b) Orange Free State; (c) Natal.

3. Colonial Secretary in the present British Government is—(a) Mr. Philip Noel-Baker; (b) Viscount Addison; (c) Mr. Arthur Creech Jones.

4. If you met an "alienist" would you expect him to be an expert on: (a) Displaced persons; (b) Mental diseases; (c) Chemistry.

5. In the film "Henry V" one of these comedians had a part—(a) George Robey; (b) Richard Murdoch; (c) Will Hay.

6. If a friend mentioned the word "scapula", would he say he had: (a) Visited it; (b) Injured it; (c) Won it.

7. Which horse won the Derby in 1944? (a) Dante; (b) Blue Peter; (c) Ocean Swell.

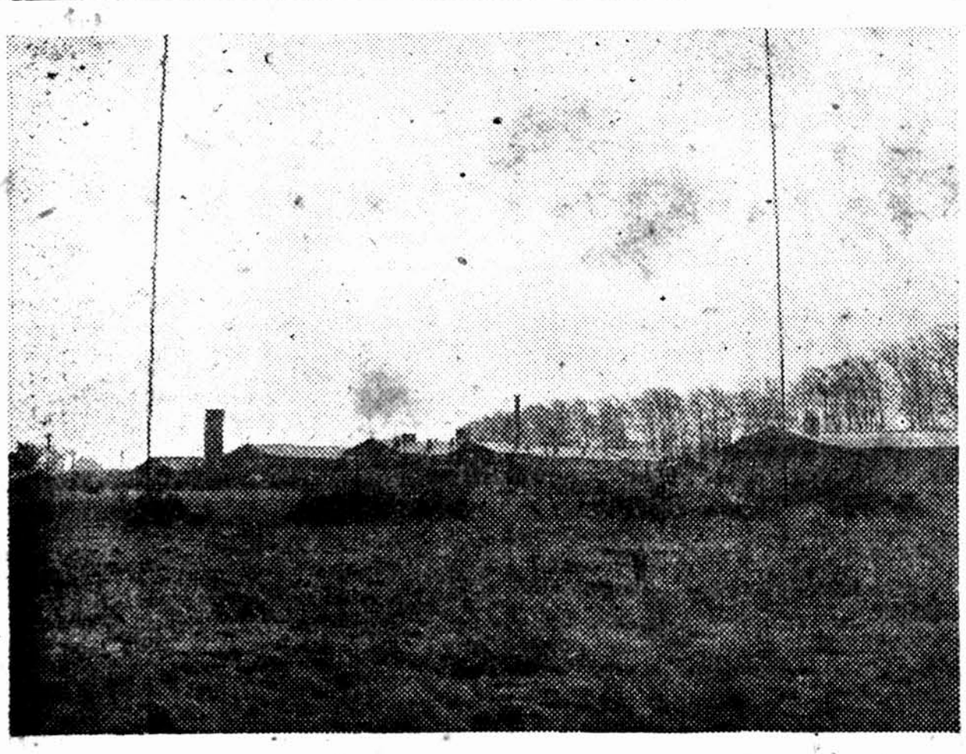
ANSWERS.

1. (b); 2. (a); 3. (c); 4. (b); 5. (a); 6. (b); 7. (a).

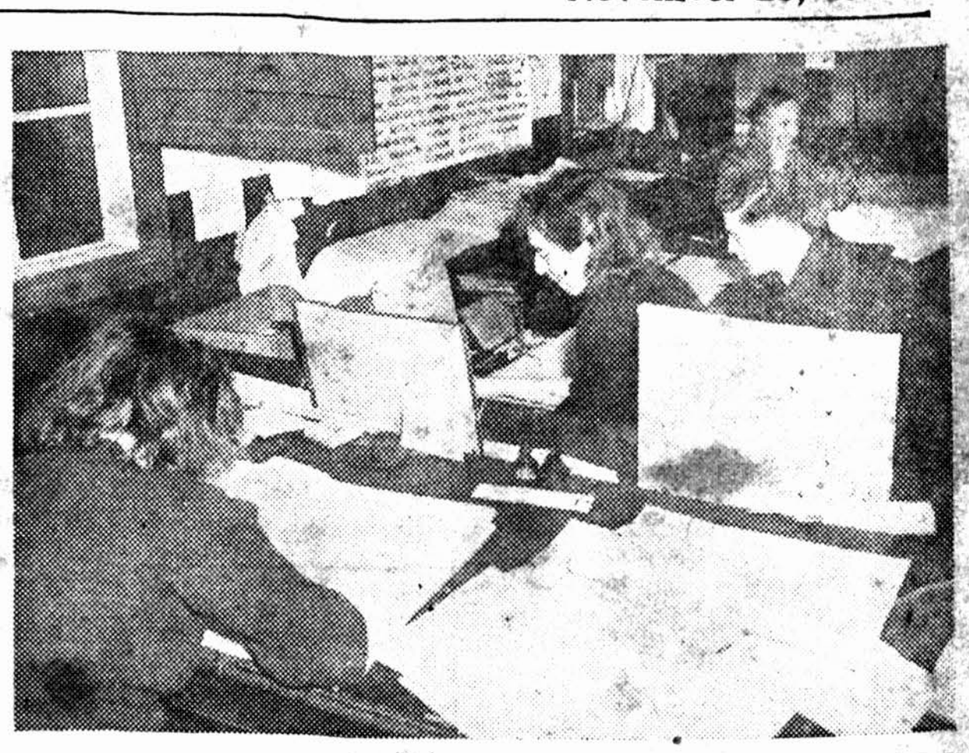
"What is it necessary for a man to do before he can be buried in Westminster Abbey?"
"Die!"

She: "How was it the cannibals did not eat you?"
He: "The Chief couldn't stand his wife's cooking".

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 21 April, 2017



General view of the central forecasting station at Dunstable.



Charting upper air reports by means of which forecasts are made of winds at high levels for flying, etc.

Foretelling The Weather

British Air Ministry's Central Station At Dunstable

The Meteorological Office which was established at Dunstable in February 1940, is the Central Forecasting Station of the British Meteorological service. It is known in the service by the code name of "ETA".

On every important airfield in this country, and also in the British area of Occupation on the Continent, and in the R.A.F.'s Commands overseas, there is a meteorological Office which the Station Commander relies upon for weather information and forecasts. The forecasters at these stations have to be supplied continuously day and night with a very large amount of up-to-date weather information, and they must be also given general guidance as to the weather developments to be expected. The information and the guidance are provided which thus fulfils two main functions.

(a) the rapid collection and redistribution of weather reports.

(b) the preparation and issue of "basic" weather analyses and forecasts.

The station is planned and equipped to carry out these functions which we may call the Communications Service and the Forecast Service.

COMMUNICATIONS SERVICE

The reports regularly collected and reissued from ETA include hourly reports from numerous observing stations in this country and the near Continent, and reports at less frequent intervals from ships at sea, upper air observing stations special aircraft engaged in weather observations and foreign countries. The reports are received partly by landline in the TELEPRINTER ROOM and partly by radio in the WIRELESS SECTION. They are passed on conveyors to the meteorological signals both inward and outward. The teleprinter system extends not only all over Great Britain and Northern Ireland but also in the Irish Free State to the centres of the French, Dutch and Belgian net services. A broadcasting system operates the whole network to supply the needs of the Meteorologicol offices in these areas. More remote areas are reached by wireless telegraphy broadcasts. A special wireless telephony broadcasting service AIRMET has been established to meet the needs of Civil Aviation.

FORECASTING SERVICE

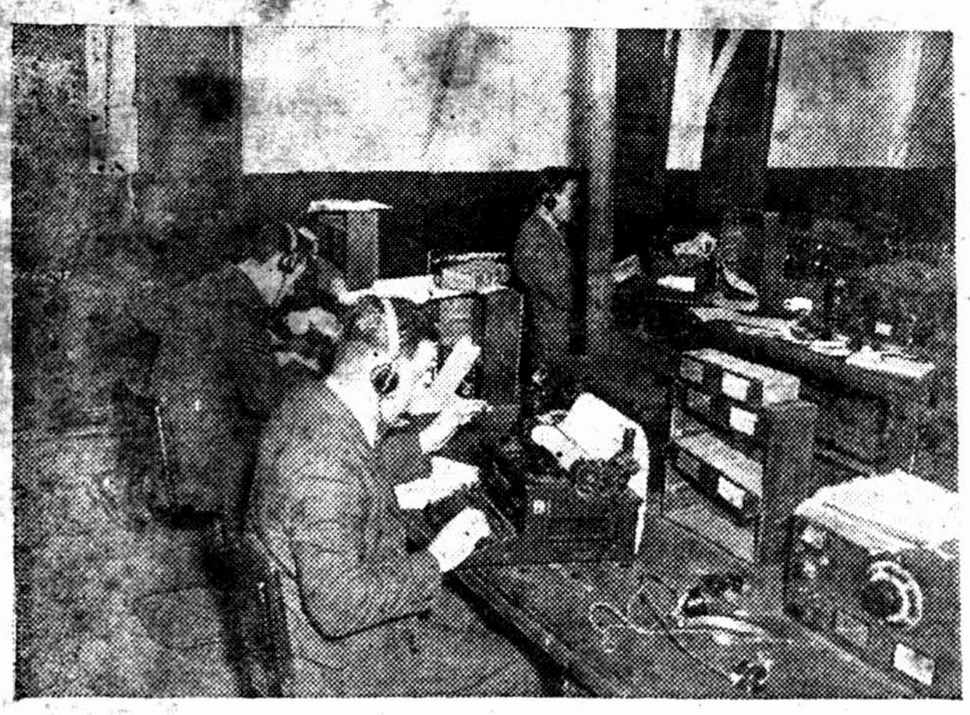
Surface weather charts coving a large part of the Northern Hemisphere are prepared every three hours and upper air charts every six hours in the FORECAST ROOM.

Complete analyses and forecasts, including detailed forecasts for aviation, are issued every six hours. In this room are also prepared the forecasts broadcast by the B.B.C. and published in the Press. The work of the forecasting staff includes the issue of warnings for gales, snow and frost, and numerous special forecasts for particular purposes. Draughtsmen in this room prepare the lithographic transfers used for printing the Daily Weather Report.

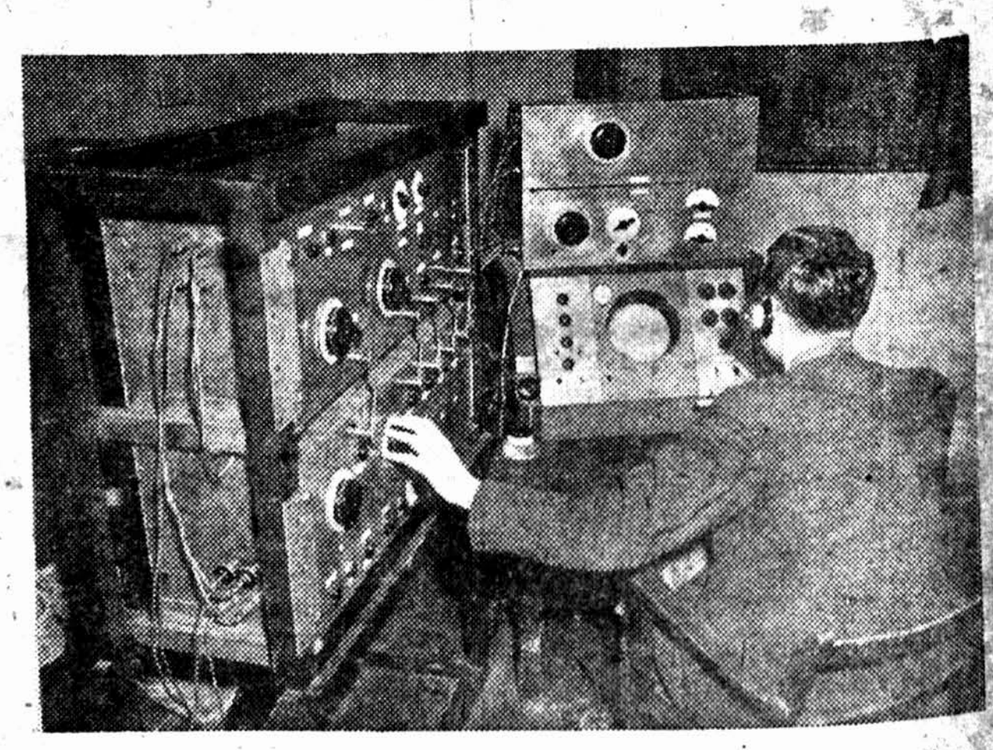
OTHER FEATURES OF INTEREST.

The ORGANISATION SECTION of the Upper Air Branch is responsible for the organisation of upper air ob-

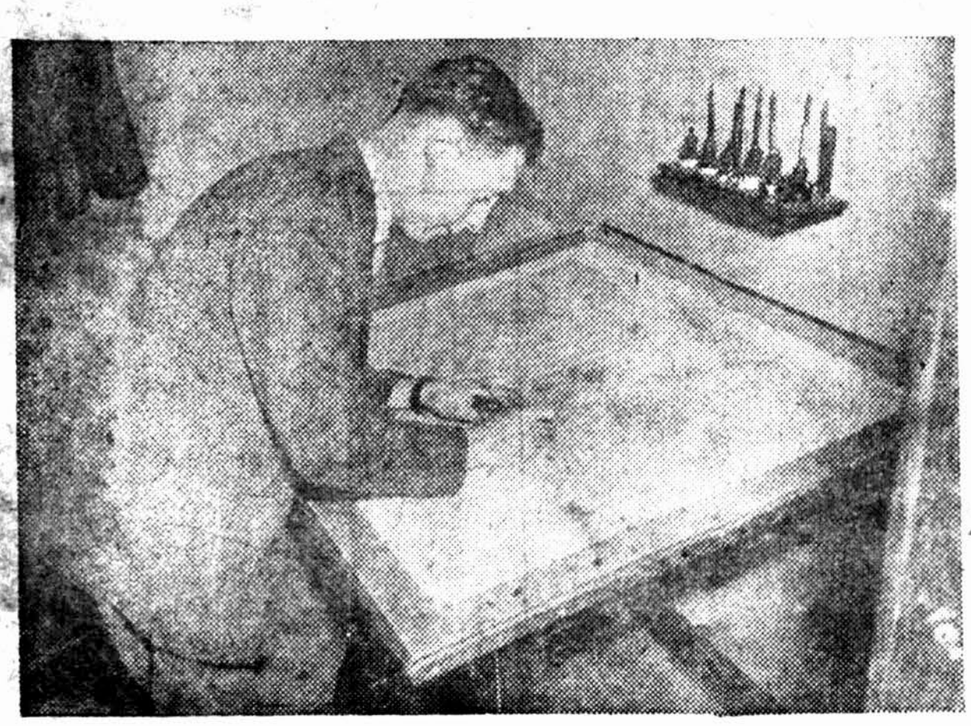
(Continued on page 23)



Receiving coded foreign weather reports in the Wireless Telegraphy Section.



Taking bearings on distant thunderstorms by the cathode ray direction finder.



Locating a thunderstorm over the Alps from cathode ray direction finder bearings.

Draughtswomen finishing a copy of a weather chart for printing.

Printed and Published for the Bombay Chronicle Co., Ltd., by MICHAEL ANDRADES, at the "Bombay Chronicle" Press, Red Building, Parsi Bazaar Street, Fort, Bombay.